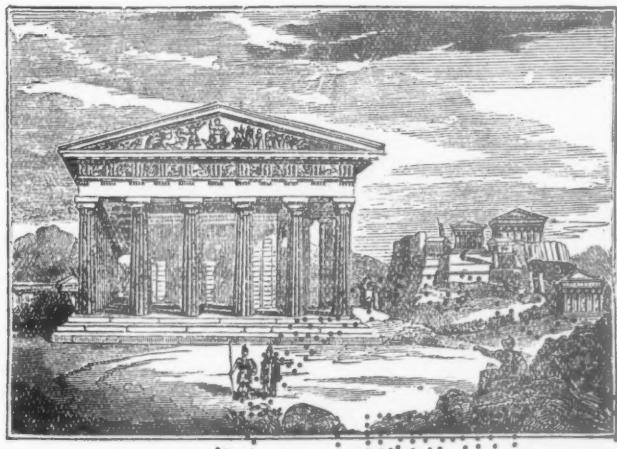


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LITERATURE

Schools of Hellas: an Essay on the Practice and Theory of Ancient Greek Education from 600 to 300 B.C. By Kenneth J. Freeman, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. Edited by M. J. Rendall, with a Preface by A. W. Verrall, Litt.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS book has a double, and for some persons a triple, interest. To a select few it is a memorial of a young scholar, cut off at the end of a brilliant school and university career and on the threshold of a life's work of great promise, leaving behind him a small circle of warm friends and no enemies. To readers in general it is not merely a contribution to the history of Greek education, but also a highly interesting and suggestive product of the existing system of education in England.

Mr. K. J. Freeman was a scholar of Winchester and of Trinity College, Cambridge, with an excellent record at both places; and the present essay was being prepared by him, at the time of his death, as a thesis for a Fellowship. It may therefore fairly be taken as representative of the best intellectual fruits of public-school and university education in this country; and it is instructive to compare it with the theses which similarly mark the close of a student's career in Germany. Too often the picked products of German education are compared with the average products of our own system—which may be useful as a stimulus, but is misleading as a presentment of facts. There are many products of a university education which cannot be placed on record in black and white; and even on the purely intellectual side the comparison

is not easy, since it is not usual in this country to publish students' theses; but here we have materials for a fair comparison, which may show us something both of our strength and of our weakness. One difference strikes the eye at once. The ordinary German thesis abounds in foot-notes, and, whatever else you may or may not get, you are sure to find full references to all the literature of the subject. The pupil has been put by his teachers in the way of acquainting himself with the known facts and the current theories, and is encouraged to make what further contribution he can either to the theories or to the facts. His work is therefore likely to be useful to a student of the subject, if only as an index to the literature dealing with it. Mr. Freeman studied the original authorities carefully, and gives references to them; but he has eschewed commentaries on them, and is chary of references to modern treatises. His work gains thereby in independence and as evidence of talent, and it keeps the reader close in touch with the fundamental facts; but it loses in completeness as a contribution to scholarship, and if it were not good it would be worthless. Again, the English scholar aims at literary grace and vivacity in his style, and would make his book readable; while the German is distressingly indifferent to any such considerations. The Englishman writes with one eye on the application of the experience of Hellas to the problems of the modern world; the German keeps both eyes firmly on the facts of antiquity. The German treatise consequently gives a greater impression of objectivity and of training in the technique of research; the English is fresher in style, and better evidence of culture in its author.

Here is, indeed, the essential difference. The German system aims at learning, the English at culture. No doubt the true ideal is a combination of both gifts; but before we condemn our public-school and university education for not turning out so many learned scholars as the German system, let us be sure that we can obtain what we want without sacrificing what, at its best, it does already give us. No doubt Mr. Freeman was an exceptionally favourable specimen; but so, it must be remembered, are most of the budding doctors whose theses cross the German Ocean; and if the respective works be regarded, not merely as bricks in the edifice of knowledge, but also as evidence of the character of an education, we shall be content to abide the comparison. Nor do we mean to imply that Mr. Freeman's essay is not valuable as a contribution to knowledge. It is, perhaps, somewhat amateurish in style as compared with good German work, and, as indicated above, it deliberately omits part of what is required for a full treatment of the subject; but it nevertheless supplies, and supplies well, a real lacuna in English educational literature.

Mr. Freeman naturally has most to say on Athenian education, since much more is known about it than about educa-

tion in other parts of Greece; but he also describes the systems of Sparta and Crete. One interesting point (in view of modern problems) which he makes is that the Spartans preferred the boarding school, the Athenians the day school. Nevertheless the Spartan boarding school provides a very imperfect parallel to the English public school. Spartan education was primarily and predominantly physical. It aimed at the production of the efficient soldier, and was moral and intellectual only in so far as it cultivated a certain type of character, and it sternly subordinated all intellectual considerations to it. The interests of the State, which were understood to be bound up with military supremacy, were paramount over all claims of individual development. At Athens, on the other hand, culture in its widest sense, intellectual as well as physical, was the object. Nowhere in Greece was learning, or the accumulation of knowledge, regarded as the end and aim of education. The predominance of music in Greek education was due to the importance assigned to it as a moral influence. The Greek curriculum seems, indeed, thin to modern ideas, and wanting in precision; but it must be remembered that the conditions were very different. Many subjects which are now rightly regarded as essential were non-existent. There was no occasion to study foreign languages; for the Greek took no interest in the culture of the barbarian. Foreign history existed only in the form of travellers' tales; domestic history covered but a few centuries, and was conveyed by oral tradition rather than by express instruction. Technical education was in small request among citizens; for labour was mainly in the hands of aliens and slaves. But elementary mathematics and science were taught, to improve the intellect; aesthetic taste was learnt from literature, and absorbed by the contemplation of the surrounding monuments of art; while those who wished to carry their training further could sharpen their wits and develop their minds by intercourse with the teachers whom we know as the Sophists. There was little compulsion, but much inducement, to the free Athenian to train and exercise his intellect; for Athenians had in them the root of the matter, respect for culture and a belief in education.

There is little in the details of Greek education which can profitably be applied to the solution of the problems with which we are confronted in England to-day; but the principles upon which it was based have still their lesson for us. In the last few years there have been welcome signs of a growing belief in the value of culture as compared with knowledge, of general education as a necessary basis for special; and the study of the Greek systems can but strengthen this belief. Everywhere education was a training for life, not the premature practice of a profession; and its object was the production of the good citizen, according to the ideal of citizenship held in each particular state. It would, however, be unjust to Mr

Freeman's work to let it be supposed that he is mainly concerned with drawing morals applicable to modern life. It is, no doubt, evident from time to time that he is not forgetful of modern problems, nor is it desirable that one who was training himself for the career of a schoolmaster should be forgetful of them; but his main concern is with the collection and exposition of the facts concerning the ancient world. Here and there some details may be open to question, and some statements would probably have undergone revision as the result of the criticism which the essay would naturally have received in the interval between its presentation as a thesis in a Fellowship examination and its publication as a book; but in the main it is a sound and thorough treatment of the subject, and may confidently be recommended to all students of it. Mr. M. J. Rendall has edited it, evidently with great care, and has prefixed a short memoir of the author. Help is acknowledged from various sources, but it does not appear that this has in any way affected the substance of the work, and it is probable that it mainly relates to the provision of foot-notes and references. It is certain that the hand of the teacher is less evident here than in most German doctoral theses. The illustrations (from Greek vases, representing scenes in the palestra or school) are well chosen, and effectively reproduced upon terra-cotta paper. Finally, the type and paper are good, and the price extremely moderate. Altogether it is a book creditable to English education, and the friends of the author may be proud of it, though their pride is necessarily mingled with sadness and regret.

Queen Hortense and her Friends, 1783-1837. By I. A. Taylor. 2 vols. (Hutchinson & Co.)

QUEEN HORTENSE, referring to the rumours which were in circulation as to the motives of her visit to England in 1831, herself remarked: "Doubtless the woman they describe, full of energy, intelligence, and character, would have been my superior, but she was not me." This comment, passed upon herself when her brightness as a star in the Bonaparte constellation had long since paled, may be extended in some measure to her whole career. The Queen Hortense myth was a prominent element in the Napoleonic legend. Even though it be granted (as it must) that Napoleon III. was in many of his qualities—and those not the least attractive—his mother's son, it may still be doubted whether his mind did not take its main character from her husband, for whom he professed a rather singular respect. The intense affection which Louis Napoleon bore his mother, and the fact that it was he who raised once more the eagles of the house of Bonaparte, have led to the prolongation of the ex-Queen of Holland's traditional importance.

These are the leading reflections induced by a reading of Miss Taylor's interesting book. It is a creditable piece of popular biography, founded on a careful study of the best authorities, and making no concessions to readers whose sole appetite is for scandal relieved by domestic sentiment. Not that this last is by any means absent; for some charming anecdotes of Louis and his two elder brothers as well as of the King of Rome have been included. If the author has shown signs of a leaning towards Bonapartism where it comes into conflict with Legitimism, this pardonable weakness has not led her into any serious lapse of judgment. As between Louis Bonaparte and his wife she is commendably impartial, though the "vagueness" of his threats when he declared he would separate her from her son, and shut her up in some distant retreat, is not too apparent. The writer admits that her heroine appears at times to be posing, but holds that this attitude is not entirely incompatible with substantial sincerity.

For a few years—those between the adoption of her eldest son as Napoleon's heir and the birth of Marie Louise's child—Hortense held undoubtedly an important position; but there is little to show that force of character in any way contributed to this; whilst it is an undoubted fact that the terrible slander about herself and the Emperor invented by the Bonaparte family, and for a time at least widely believed, did so largely. Louis Bonaparte's wife was certainly a great favourite with her stepfather; but she was always afraid of him, and was never entrusted by him with any but ceremonial duties. She had no political ambition; and on one occasion only—when in 1814 she opposed the capitulation of Paris to the allies—did she show any considerable public spirit. That she was, however, by no means lacking in personal courage was signally shown by her conduct in Italy and her journey through France in 1831; but this action was inspired by the devotion of a mother to her sons. Hortense was the mother of Napoleon III., and of Morny, a passable amateur actress, and the composer of 'Partant pour la Syrie'; for the rest, only a charming woman.

Josephine's daughter would have been made of heroic mould had she resisted (since it was Napoleon who ordained it) the marriage which neither Louis Bonaparte nor herself could endure the thought of; but if she had possessed certain human qualities happily not uncommon in her sex, she would have helped her husband to make the best of it. She came to admit in the end that the poor man meant well by her, though his suspicions and spyings and petty meddlings certainly had required extraordinary patience and constant tact. But all she seems to have done to help her fellow-victim was to play that most exasperating of female parts, that of the suffering martyr. Josephine (who is too tenderly handled in the book) appears to have

been the prime mover in the cruel sacrifice of her daughter, and Napoleon himself to have been persuaded into it by her rather against his judgment.

Whatever may have been Napoleon's illusions regarding the match when he made it, a bitter jest which, according to Madame de Rémusat, he addressed to Hortense's first-born (about to be declared his heir) shows that his eyes had been opened. Caressing the infant Napoleon Charles in presence of his sister Caroline's husband, the First Consul is reported as saying: "I advise you, my poor child, if you wish to live, to accept no repasts that may be offered you by your cousins." Yet within a year the hated Beauharnais, when she visited the camp at Boulogne, lodged with the Murat family; and Caroline represented the Bonapartes at Hortense's funeral.

Another of Napoleon's jests, recorded by the same observer in connexion with his short-lived heir, was even more ill-timed. A day after Hortense's husband had been invested with the sovereignty of Holland, the Emperor made the child learn and recite La Fontaine's fable of the frogs who asked for a king!

Miss Taylor, when she attempts the defence of Hortense, is not always consistent. Thus she quotes with approval an observation that the princess was "toujours sans guide," but later introduces the excellent Madame Campan as giving her constant counsel. Her former schoolmistress becomes "her prudent counsellor"; gives her "detailed and precise advice" when she moves into her own former quarters (as Marie Antoinette's attendant) in the Tuilleries; urges on Mlle. de Beauharnais in 1801 that the time was come to cease her right of rejecting suitors, exhorting her to "read no novels, and above all make none"; and later, with less wisdom, prescribes a cure for the domestic unhappiness of the young wife—a course of history to be taken with the husband! This "practical woman" continued to correspond with the Queen of Holland throughout her life.

Then also, when in 1810 King Louis sought a separation (a desire in which his wife "must have concurred"), we are told that Hortense's "counsellors induced her to move warily"—in fact, to refrain from supporting the demand. Again, when the Queen's conduct, showing some lack of decorum on certain occasions, has been excused on the ground of youth, the validity of the apology is more than a little weakened by the subsequent reflection that throughout her life Hortense was evidently one of those women who are "no more than older children."

Hortense is said to have bitterly blamed herself for consenting to be one of the bearers of Marie Louise's train at the religious marriage, and her biographer affirms that she was right; yet some may think the fact that she was afterwards a good friend to that somewhat heartless young woman and her child when Napoleon was far away is

to her credit. Though "a prominent figure at the Palace" and "included in the weekly family dinner," the ex-Queen of Holland had spirit enough, during the festivities preceding the Russian campaign, to refuse to have a quadrille of her devising deranged even for the sake of introducing a compliment to "the conqueror of the world."

That this inexorable devotee of artistic perfection should have been the zealous fomenter of counter-revolution during the first Bourbon restoration one finds it difficult to credit. The sympathetic message to the flying Bourbon king seems to suggest the actress rather than the triumphant conspirator; yet the fact remains that for several years after the second Restoration the Duchesse de St. Leu was deemed a dangerous personage.

That Louis Napoleon trusted his mother with the secret of his hare-brained Strasburg *coup* we agree with the author in judging to be highly improbable; and that Hortense discouraged the Italian adventures of her sons is indubitable. The most interesting features of her closing years are her political flirtations with Chateaubriand and Dumas, and her friendship with Madame Récamier, though the Louis Philippe episode of '31 is not to be forgotten.

Miss Taylor is usually careful as to her facts and generally correct in her diction; but from one of her chapter-headings she would seem to date Robespierre's fall in '95 instead of '94; and she writes of events "italicizing" lives. George Sand's letter to Louis Napoleon (vol. ii. p. 168) is not a happy piece of translation. Ménéval's name appears generally in the grotesque form of "Ménéval," and elsewhere as "Ménéval"; and one reads of "Marshal Bruné" (ii. 151). The book includes a tolerable index and the usual allowance of pictures of Napoleonic celebrities.

George Buchanan : a Memorial, 1506-1906.
Compiled by D. A. Millar. (Nutt.)

The recent celebrations of the quatercentenary of George Buchanan (perhaps in the wrong year, says Sir Archibald Laurie) have stimulated the students of the University of St. Andrews to issue a volume of essays by many hands. All the essays are concerned with the most famous Principal of St. Leonard's College in that university. Some of them are written by scholars, British or foreign, who know their subjects at first hand, and have used fresh manuscript sources; while other papers deal in good old traditional matter. The editor, Mr. D. A. Millar, remarks that "there may at times seem incongruities" in the volume; and incongruities there are, as is natural when tradition jostles criticism. To take an example, Prof. W. M. Lindsay writes on Buchanan as a Latin scholar, and is certainly an admirable judge of Latin scholarship. He candidly states that Scaliger, Lambinus, Turnebus, and Heinius are wronged

when Buchanan is classed with them as a scholar:—

"He would be more correctly described as a journalist, pamphleteer, man of letters, at a time when Latin was the common language of the educated world.... No one has ever equalled him as a writer of Latin verse."

Mr. Lindsay means that, as a writer of original poems in Latin, no man in the modern world has equalled Buchanan, despite his free use of tags from the ancients, "the surprising number of false quantities in his lines," "his disregard of certain laws of Latin dramatic verse," and "that insincerity, that unreal, artificial tone which necessarily attaches to poems written in a dead language about living people." All this is true, and all this reminds us of Dr. Johnson's famous defence of Sir John Hawkins. Mr. Lindsay mentions some extenuating circumstances, but cannot understand how Buchanan could possibly make the first syllable of "dicate" long. He also gives an appalling "howler" from the motto of a bronze medal presented to each member of a congress of the classical scholars of a certain foreign country: "Labitur atque labetur in omne volubilis ævum."

The frankness of Mr. Lindsay is incongruous with the patriotism of the editor of the volume, for Mr. Millar writes, to our surprise, that Buchanan "made fewer mistakes than modern Latin scholars, although great emphasis has been laid in some of these pages on the very few he did make." We prefer the authority of Mr. Lindsay. Mr. Millar's attention may be called to his own grammar in the fourth line of the second paragraph of p. vii.

The pity is that all the writers do not seem to have been allowed to read all the essays in proof-sheets. The Rev. Robert Munro—thanks to his own studies, we presume—has avoided the common error of our historians, who claim for Buchanan descent from Murdoch, Duke of Albany (executed in 1425), and from Duncan, Earl of Lennox. Sir Archibald Laurie, the learned authority on Scottish charters, proves (pp. 4-6) that this genealogy is erroneous, and he thinks that the illegitimacy of Buchanan's father is an "irresistible inference" from certain facts. Sir Archibald shakes off the coils of tradition here, but is bound fast in them when he speaks of Buchanan's "fearlessly and honestly" exposing the murderers of Darnley. There is no courage in backing the winning side, and Buchanan's various accounts of the Darnley murder are neither honest nor consistent.

The incongruities appear also in Prof. Herkless's 'Buchanan and the Franciscans' on one side, and the contributions of Senhor Henriques of Carnota on the other. The latter found the records of Buchanan's relations with the Portuguese Inquisition "where Alan Gregor fand the tonges," that is, in the archives of the Inquisition. There our historians did not seek them. Senhor Henriques sent transcripts to Mr. Hume Brown—too late, unluckily, for his biography of Buchanan (1890); but Mr.

Hume Brown wrote an article on the subject in *The Scottish Review* (April, 1893). "The entire records have been published in *O Archivo Historico*" by Senhor Anselmo Braamcamp Freire, and Senhor Henriques contributes a most valuable paper on the subject. Cardinal Beaton had nothing to do with Buchanan's arrest by the Inquisition (p. 68); and according to Buchanan's own 'Defence' (pp. 382-402), Beaton did not arrest him in Scotland; nor does he say that Beaton tried to bribe James V. to sell his life, as in 'Vita sua.' Buchanan's version of his autobiography, given to his judges, goes ill with what is told in the 'Vita sua' attributed to him, and with his statement in his 'History of Scotland.' Therein he says that in 1539 "he, while his guards were asleep, escaped from the window of his sleeping chamber."

Prof. Herkless appears to be unacquainted with Buchanan's 'Defence,' which should have been sent to him if he had not already consulted *O Archivo Historico*. In his paper on 'Buchanan and the Franciscans' he gives no references to authorities, and his account omits notice of that which Buchanan laid before the Inquisition. Prof. Herkless writes, *pericolo suo*, that "Beaton more than probably had not the skill to read and the wit to enjoy the Latin of Buchanan" in his satires on the Franciscans. Why Beaton should be charged with ignorance of Latin we know not; Latin letters of his are extant, and he was an educated man. Prof. Herkless goes on to say that the Franciscans appealed to Beaton, and that Beaton asked James V. for leave to immure Buchanan. James "devised the excellent plan" of putting Buchanan into a prison with a defective door or window; Buchanan walked out, and "when well away" was pursued by the King's servants, and was not taken. Later, in Paris, Buchanan fled when he learnt that Beaton was there; he was then, for three years, professor at Bordeaux.

Had Prof. Herkless been made acquainted with the papers in this volume, he would probably have modified his statements. Buchanan gives in his 'Defence' a curious account of the casual origin of his quarrel with the "Franciscans," of the King's demand for a new poem against them, and of the fury with which a mistress of the King persecuted him. The King had him examined by three courtiers. ("Thomas Erquem" is not "Askew," as the editor suggests, but Erskine, a well-known man.) Next day the King set Buchanan free: "me jussit in hospitium meum liberum abire." Next, thinking that Buchanan would prove a serviceable spy in England, he bade him go thither as if in secret flight; and then ordered a feigned pursuit of him. The editor of Buchanan's confession writes: "Cardinal Beaton perhaps never had Buchanan in his power" (who says that he had?), and suggests another possible proof that Buchanan was not the author of 'Vita sua.' Buchanan says nothing, in his confession about Beaton's arrival in Paris as the cause of his own retreat to Bordeaux.

He denied that he had been imprisoned in Scotland.

Probably enough, Buchanan's two sets of statements are reconcilable. He was not likely to tell the Inquisition that Beaton was his deadly enemy, even if it were true. He accuses a Dominican, not a Franciscan, of being moved by the King's mistress to raise the question of his heretical opinions. James may have invented his mission to England as a spy, and given this account to Beaton as an excuse for not placing Buchanan in prison. There may have been guards under the windows of his *hospitium*, and they may have been ordered to keep a blind watch. All these things are conceivable, and doubtless Prof. Herkless would have taken them into account if the editor of the volume had sent to him the confessions submitted by Buchanan to the Inquisition. In a second confession (p. 400) he blames the Hamiltons for their attacks on him : everybody knows, he says, that they have often tried to exterminate his clan. Had the very learned and interesting paper of M. H. de la Ville de Mirmont on Buchanan at Bordeaux been submitted to Prof. Herkless, he might have been persuaded that Buchanan was perhaps for five years, not for three, at the College of Guyenne. There seems to have been laxity in the editing.

The value of Buchanan as an historian and the hunt after his *Quellen* make matter for an important paper. He certainly might have avoided contaminating Scottish history by some of his errors, if he had read MSS. still extant at St. Andrews, where he lived. A paper by Mr. J. A. Balfour on 'Buchanan as an Historian' is slight and perfunctory, and Mr. Balfour might have corrected the slip of the pen which styles Bishop Kennedy "Archbishop." Neither Mr. Balfour nor any other apologist can successfully defend the falsehood and the brutality with which Queen Mary's tutor and poet assailed her in the 'Detection.' Any generous man, gentle or simple, however horrified by the Queen's conduct, would have left the dirty work of her perjured accusers to some other pen. Mr. A. H. Millar, writing on 'Buchanan and Mary,' has inverted, we think, the course of events.

As a most recognizable draft of the 'Detection' is of the date of 1568 (among the papers of the Earl of Lennox at Cambridge), and as in the 'Detection', Mary and Bothwell are the villains of the piece, how can Mr. Millar prove that Buchanan first suspected the Hamiltons of having plotted the deaths of Darnley, Mary, and their infant son. As we understand Mr. Millar, who argues from Buchanan's 'Admonitioun' (printed in 1571, but written early in 1570, if we follow authorities cited by Mr. Maitland Anderson, pp. 177-8), Buchanan, late in the day, found that his "Hamilton" theory did not fully explain the murder of Darnley, and began to suspect Mary with Bothwell. The draft in the Lennox MSS., however, shows Buchanan in 1568 attacking Mary and Bothwell, not the Hamiltons. When he comes, in his 'His-

tory,' to tell of the hanging without trial of Archbishop Hamilton, he ends by saying that the Arch-bishop sent seven or eight of his *spadassins*, who strangled Darnley and then burnt his house. Where do Bothwell and Mary come in on this latest theory of Buchanan? As far as we can see, he began by accusing Mary and Bothwell, later added the Hamiltons, and, finally, left all the "wyte" on them. What an historian is Buchanan! "It cannot be certainly known," Mr. Millar says, whether Buchanan did or did not assist John Wood in "faking the Casket Letters." Nothing here can be certainly known, but there is not, we think, a shadow of suggestion that Buchanan helped to "fake" the letters, or sonnets, if any such crime was committed. If the sample of his French prose (p. 422) be exactly transcribed, Buchanan could spell correctly ; Mary could not.

Space forbids the discussion of several papers, and the translations from Buchanan, but Mr. Maitland Anderson's essay on the bibliography of Buchanan's works and his criticism of the 'Vita Sua' are most important. It is to be hoped that he will find time to edit the 'Life' in question.

COMPANIONS OF THE CONQUEROR.

Recherches historiques et topographiques sur les Compagnons de Guillaume le Conquérant. Etienne Dupont. Part I. (St. Servan, privately printed.)

M. DUPONT is the President of a French Archæological Society, and in France they take their archæology very seriously. He has realized the need, which many must have felt, for a work on the origin of those who followed William to the Conquest more accurate and more scientific than the older French antiquaries succeeded in producing. His remarks on their labours are much to the point, his intentions excellent, and his confidence supreme :—

"Nous dirons que leurs ouvrages manquent trop souvent de précision de méthode et d'exactitude géographique. Ce sont pourtant là des qualités indispensables à ce genre de travail ; aussi notre but, en écrivant ces courtes monographies, n'a pas été seulement de corriger des erreurs généalogiques ou de critiquer certains faits admis par les uns ou repoussés par les autres ; nous avons pensé surtout qu'un précis géographique pourrait rendre quelques services à ceux qu'intéresse l'Histoire de la Conquête. La géographie et l'histoire doivent toujours marcher d'accord. Une erreur de lieu peut engendrer une erreur de fait et réciproquement. Cet ouvrage en redressera certainement quelques-unes ; peut-être même évitera-t-il d'en commettre des nouvelles."

The author's sound principles prepare us for the information that his monographs in English reviews have brought him, from this side of the Channel, flattering encouragement.

It is characteristic of this singular book that its cover describes it as dealing with Brittany, Poitou, Belgium, the Boulon-

nais, and Artois, although three-fifths of it are devoted to the Norman department of La Manche. The rest of Normandy, with other districts, is reserved for the next volume. Of the author's predecessors, M. de Gerville was disposed, we believe, by local patriotism, to claim for La Manche more than its share in the host that followed William, which did not, however, justify his critic, M. de La Fontenelle, in doing the same for Poitou. The latter, for instance, claimed for Pommeraie-sur-Sèvre the origin of the Pomeroy of Berry Pomeroy, whose Conquest pedigree was unsurpassed. M. Dupont contends against him for Saint-Sauveur-la-Pommeraye in La Manche ; but they are both alike mistaken ; the Norman lord who made his home amidst the wild sorrel and the red rocks of Devonshire came from La Pommeraye on the Orne, where above the valley a ruined castle may still be seen. We do not know if French antiquaries have yet realized the influence of Henry's lordship of the Cotentin in producing a fresh migration from the district after his accession. It was he, for instance, not his father, who brought in William d'Aubigny, "the butler," father of the Earl of Arundel, though M. Dupont brings him in, as the Duke's butler, at the Conquest.

But space compels us to deal with M. Dupont and his claims in more sweeping fashion. For La Manche he makes some claims which can only be described as amazing. Hubert de Montcheny we know ; in the list of M. Léopold Delisle he is Hubert de Mont Canisy, but M. Dupont, ignoring the "Mont," connects him with Canisy. Hocquigny, he assumes, "sans aucune témérité," to have sent to the Conquest a Hacon whom we find in Lincolnshire ; and in Beslon he discovers the cradle of the Lords of Abergavenny. There is evidence in France to prove that the Hameline and Guinebaud in question came from Ballon in Maine ; and in spite of M. Delisle's list, on which they both figure, it was not the first William who gave them lands in England, but the second, the Red King, who had good cause to remember the hill-fortress from which they derived their name. Why the author finds in Brécey the home of Serlo de Burci, when there is a Burcy in the Calvados, we cannot imagine ; and as for the famous house of Balliol hailing from Saint-Cyr du Bailleul, it is certain that they were of Picard origin ; nor did they even come to England at the Conquest. A Renaud de Bailleul did so come, but he, according to Mr. Eyton, had his home at Bailleul-en-Gouffern. In bringing from Mobecq a *conquistador* the author finds himself at least in good company, for no less eminent a scholar than M. Léopold Delisle admitted a Hugh de "Mobec." Yet Hugh's home was at Bolbec, north of the Seine, the Domesday scribe having written M in error for B. Saint-Vast-la-Hogue is a luckless guess at the home of a certain Anschitil, whose name, we can assure the author, was Anschitil de St. Médard. But the most

unexpected invader is surely an "Alsi de Ferand," who figures, we learn, in Domesday. It is noted as suggestive that at Saint-Sauveur-Lendelin there was "une famille de Ferand"; but, sad to say, Alsi de Ferand[one] was an English reeve of some consequence, who derived his name from our Berkshire Faringdon, where he had certain interests. This purely English name has quite a fascination for the author; Auxi-le-Château, near St. Pol, was, we learn, the "lieu d'origine d'Alsi," who held land under Edward in sixteen counties. Moreover, "la famille d'Alsi appartenait aux chevaliers bannerets de Ponthieu." No less wild and wondrous is the likeness here discovered between the place-name *Tanis*, near Pontorson, and the English *Taini* (thegns) of Domesday—proving it to have been "le siège d'une thannie"—or that of Vains, near Avranches, to the English names "Wenesii uxor, Aluric Wans, Aluric de Weinhou (Weinhou signifie habitation de Wein)." Domesday happens to have "Wivnhou" (now Wivenhoe); but that is a trifle when we discover that in M. Dupont's hands the "Ferneham," "Bocchestedam," "Bumestedam," and "Gosbertcherche" of the record appear as "Ferucham," "Buechesterdam," "Arumestedam," and "Gosberleshire."

As this, however, is a Breton publication, let us cross the border into Brittany and see what Conquest warriors M. Dupont can produce from his own land. When we say that his list of Breton under-tenants is actually headed by Godric, a name so typically English that Henry Beauclerc's Normans bestowed it on him in derision, it will not be surprising that he is followed by the typically English Godwine, or that Colegrim also appears among the Breton invaders. Even such an Englishman as Alwin Ret shares the fate of Bottom, and derives his name from the district of Retz. Adestan also is unexpectedly found in the Breton galley. Domesday, we read, further reveals "une famille d'Asc ou Ask, originaire du pays de Léon," though after 1380 "toute mention de ce nom disparaît en Angleterre"—a statement strange to those who remember the Pilgrimage of Grace. The Domesday name, however, proves to be simply Asc[elin], a common Norman Christian name. William "de Pont," again, derived his name, not from Pont-l'Abbé, but from Pont-de-l'Arche in Normandy, and lived, moreover, much later than the Conquest. A strange statement that Winemar (the Fleming), a Northamptonshire tenant-in-chief, was "intendant du comte de Bretagne" puzzled us till we realized that the author had confused him with Guiomar (Wihamarus), who did hold that office. If it should be thought that we are too severe, we may point out that M. Dupont is no less severe on others. On Alan of Brittany we read,

"les généalogistes anglais...et après eux tous ceux qui se sont occupés de cette question, ont commis, ainsi que la plupart

des auteurs français, des erreurs ou des confusions qu'il faut de [sic] signaler ou rectifier."

We can assure the writer that English genealogists have long rectified the error, and that his own correction, in which he follows Léchaudé d'Anisy, is altogether erroneous, while he cites and relies on a charter of the Conqueror which English scholars now recognize as spurious.

It is really needless to pursue the subject, for the character of the work has been revealed. Under Poitou the author is careful to show us that he confuses "Talbot" with "Taillebois"; when dealing with the Boulonnais he actually identifies Count Eustace with Eustace the Sheriff. We accept, as almost inevitable slips, "Sir Ellis" and "Sir Bumberry, baronet"; but against "Southshire" and "Henfadsire" we venture to protest. The author does not spare his predecessors: we read, at the outset, of Domesday Book, that the Red Book "ne fixe pas à 1800 [sic] son achèvement, comme le prétend Léchaudé d'Anisy"; and of two other authors we learn that their works "ont vieilli," a curious comment from a writer who refers, among "recent" books on his subject, to a "History of British Costume" in 1834, and who still believes that Ernoul de Hesdin was Count of Perche. He lives among the ghosts of ancient authors and of errors long deceased, and he brings to his task such inaccuracy and confusion as one finds it difficult to excuse. This is the more to be regretted because his subject is of interest, and one on which we look to the French scholars of to-day for no small assistance. On the great turning-point of English history we have yet much to learn; progress has been made of late, but it is and must be slow.

Essays and Addresses. By Sir R. C. Jebb. (Cambridge, University Press.)

SIX essays in this collection are occupied with humanism and the universities in education. This fact alone should commend it to those who know the author. The tendency in some quarters to depreciate Jebb's achievement as a scholar will not seriously concern those who are qualified to judge his work. But he was something more than a great scholar: he was a great humanist of a type too rare in this country, with that gift alike of speech and style which should be the crown of fine scholarship. He made everything interesting, even Greek grammar. Always lucid, he lent a new grace to subjects which he had not specially made his own, though we must demur to the suggestion that he was not as competent to deal with the wide field of classical study as any scholar of his time. His work on the Greek orators and his gift of teaching and composition are apt to be forgotten in the light of his Sophocles. He gave careful lectures, for instance, on Thucydides, an article on whose speeches is here reprinted from *Hellenica*.

The essay on Froude's 'Cæsar,' contributed to *The Edinburgh Review* in 1879, was well worth reproduction. It is pleasant to think that there was, and is, such journalism, though there might well be more of it. Classical men ought to write better than anybody else, and classical subjects can be made interesting to the average reader; but somehow papers such as Jebb's are rare at the present day. Perhaps it is because loud-voiced Science has frightened classics out of the public favour, conveying, however, in her very style and English, her serious limitations. We have two or three writers, and only two or three, who vary in the magazines the supply of politics, impressions of travel, and réchauffés of stale matter by ingenious penmen who are neither scholars nor historians, nor men of letters.

Epigram is common nowadays—has become almost as necessary as self-advertisement. Exaggerations often conceal the mental poverty of the man who has got up his subject, and even deceive the very elect. Jebb was epigrammatic too, and the epigrams of a cautious man who knows are worth preserving. The general stock of these things is made, and justly forgotten alike by its readers and makers the day after to-morrow. Jebb's review of Froude's 'Cæsar' is not starred with fine exaggerations of fact and history, but it has epigram of the rare and expert kind:—

"There is one peculiarity of Cicero's position in history which is so obvious that it would not deserve mention if it were not so constantly forgotten. We have the 'Letters,' to which he confided every one of those weaknesses which a public man usually aims at concealing from all but his most intimate friends. Every trait of personal vanity, every passing impulse of self-interest, every momentary vacillation of purpose, is laid bare before us, to be studied with the same leisurely attention which we devote to Cæsar's modest narrative of his mighty exploits. *The modern world is Cicero's valet.*"

Every real student of Cicero must have thought this, but no one has said it so well.

The papers on Pindar and Delos are summaries of permanent value and interest. Jebb's judgment in finding his way through evidence was always remarkable. He recalls Gibbon in that respect, and there is a touch of the great historian, too, in his style:—

"The Empire meant political order, but it meant also moral deterioration, boundless luxury, and enormous sensuality, a depravity among the highest of the earth from which, even in this age, men dare not withdraw the veil of the dead language to which its hideous secrets were committed by the biographers of emperors, an abject baseness of servility in the vulgar of every rank which can be measured only by the facilities of torture and murder belonging to the human monster whom they adored as a god and dreaded as a fiend, a widespread corruption of everything that distinguishes man from the lowest of the brutes, and a fierce exaggeration of every instinct that he shares with them."

There is a pleasant paper on Lucian which is worthy to rank with Froude's in his 'Short Studies' and Traill's in 'The New Fiction, and other Essays.' In 'Erasmus' Jebb again covers Froude's ground; but his paper, the Rede Lecture for 1890, has special reference to Erasmus at Cambridge, and is more concerned with the scholarly side of Erasmus than his religious position, which is the main prepossession of the historian.

Some of the papers here are reprinted, but we do not object to that: δις η τρίς τα καλὰ. The parerga of an accomplished scholar who has many years of study behind him and a gift of expression are in no sense "casual." The paper on Johnson, which was read to a Newnham audience and may be regarded in that light, is not the least enjoyable. It tells of much that is familiar, since Boswell's 'Life' has made Johnson the best-known man of his century; but it brings out new points. The cumbrous style of his writing is put down, partly to the lethargy which made his mind work half-mechanically, partly to the fact that, like Thucydides, he laboured under the difficulty that the things which he wished to express were rather too complex for his instrument. This is true, and it would be well if the world would recognize such straining as a defect rather than a peculiar grace to be imitated, or an uncouth darkness to be praised because it is neither sweetness nor light.

Of Johnson's biographer, who was a great fool in some ways, but certainly a great artist, we read:—

"Johnson's talk itself profits somewhat, no doubt, in effect, by Boswell's setting; this skilful dramatist nearly always contrives that the curtain shall fall on a victory of the hero. We cannot always repress a suspicion that Johnson is allowed to score rather easily, and that a fairly good antagonist might have made a better fight of it; the bowling seems to collapse before his batting."

This is a good example of Jebb's lighter touches. He has a gift of irony in reference to the world of to-day which makes excellent reading. Take this, again, from 'Ancient Organs of Public Opinion':—

"Any one who reads the column of Answers to Correspondents in a prudently conducted journal will recognise the principal types of oracle. In truth, the Delphic oracle bore a strong resemblance to a serious newspaper managed by a cautious editorial committee with no principles in particular. In editing an oracle, it was then, as it still is, of primary importance not to make bad mistakes. The Delphian editors were not infallible; but, when a blunder had been made, they often showed considerable resource."

This was written in 1884, when the press was, perhaps, more careful about the proximity of its possibilities to facts than it is at present. Herodotus, when he gives his readers a big thing to swallow, adds, "At least the priests told me so." The truth-loving, but courteous reader regards most modern journalists as similar to these priests.

We conclude by quoting a passage of

general interest on social intercourse. Johnson, Jebb remarks,

" observes that there are excellent people who have never done any wrong to their neighbours, and who cannot understand why they are not more popular; the reason being, as he puts it, that 'they neglect all those arts by which men are endeared to one another.' 'They wrap themselves up in their innocence, and enjoy the congratulations of their own hearts, without knowing or suspecting that they are every day deservedly incurring resentments by withholding from those with whom they converse that *regard*, or *appearance of regard*, to which every one is entitled by the customs of the world.' Observe his phrase; it reminds us of another saying of his, that 'politeness is fictitious benevolence.' Nor has he failed to observe that his countrymen sometimes forget this principle. 'Sir,' he says, 'two men of any other nation who are shown into a room together at a house where they are both visitors will immediately find some conversation. But two Englishmen will probably go each to a different window, and remain in obstinate silence. Sir, we as yet do not enough understand the common rights of humanity.' Is it not sad to think that this was said a century and a quarter ago, and that it is generally as true—by the consent of all foreigners—to-day, as it was then? After this reproof, let us take a little crumb of comfort: Johnson defends—magnificently defends—our good old custom of talking about the weather; a custom which may languish, but which, we must earnestly hope, will never disappear."

This obstinate indifference to "the common rights of humanity" is well worth consideration, for, like many matters of everyday practical life, it does not often figure in the exhortations of the philosopher. Still, we recall that it has been dwelt on vividly by Mr. Bernard Shaw, while an earlier satirist and master of English, who was born two hundred years ago, complained that "in England the growth of acquaintance is as slow as that of the oak."

Lady Jebb should receive the thanks of all lovers of scholarship and humane letters for collecting these papers by her distinguished husband. Ours is an age which tolerates far too many reprints of fugitive writing by people who have made a noise in the world, a motley host including criminals as well as benefactors of mankind. But there are always a few scattered, uncollected things which we wish to see clothed in the convenient permanence of a book. The man who resents the inclusion of Jebb's writings, either in English or foreign languages, in that class we take leave to regard as either churlish or an incompetent judge.

NEW NOVELS.

Alice-for-Short: a Dichronism. By Wm. De Morgan. (Heinemann.)

HERE is a most genial story demanding what has been called "slow haste" in reading, and a steady taste for digression and asides. A wealth of substantial matter relating to normal people is treated

with humour and pathos, touched with whimsical trifling of a highly agreeable sort. Mr. De Morgan appears to have sounded the heart of life, and to have found it not wanting in warmth and fullness of beat. He plunges into an exhilarating torrent of rich human impulses of wonder, kindness, even folly, based on the common springs of primary human nature. One current, of late neglected, is here insisted on—the inherent pleasantness of life in spite of its sadness. To emerge from the other sort of reading into this stream of laughing optimism is like sunlight after a tunnel. People really young, with really high spirits (not always under intellectual or sensible control), are hurled into the picture. They philosophize on the scheme of things, of course, because they are young, but without the resentful insolence and hopelessness now familiar. Some of them have, indeed, such high spirits that, as in Dickens, they and their author hardly know what to do with their own exuberance. The child-heroine, Alice-for-Short herself, being a true child, is likewise an engaging one. The author's keen observation and unreserved record of its workings, his vivid enjoyment of the doings and sayings of his creatures, are stimulating and amusing. But the book contains five hundred and sixty pages. Before the two hundredth is reached a falling off in the quality of the work must be noted, and a serious shrinkage in the warp and woof of the fabric. The author has been perhaps just a little too sure of his readers, just a little too palpably in love with his creatures. There are too many jokes between them of the purely hearthrug, fireside pattern, too much iteration of nicknames and catchwords. Prolixity increases with what it feeds on, and humour declines in the same proportion.

Colonel Daveron. By Percy White. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THIS may be counted one of the best novels Mr. White has written. If the dialogue is less sparkling than in some of his cynical sketches of West End life, the characters are better endowed with life; if the situations are less piquant and amusing, the story as a whole strikes a deeper and truer note. Col. Daveron, who, having failed ignominiously as a soldier, is induced by his devoted wife to fight a Parliamentary election, is a particularly clever piece of portraiture, strong, consistent, and penetrating. His vanity, cowardice, laziness, superciliousness, and jealousy do not make a pleasant study; but the figure of the haughty, yet feeble colonel does not dominate the book. His wife—whose relations with Major Blake, the hero of the Indian frontier fight in which the colonel failed, are indicated with a subtle touch—plays as prominent a part in the story; and so, too, does his nephew, with whose school-days the book opens, and from whose fine temperament it mainly derives its agreeable tone.

Itinerant Daughters. By Dorothea Gerard. (John Long.)

In 'Itinerant Daughters' Madame de Longgarde gives one more proof of her talent for devising original and pleasantly fantastic themes. She has here made choice of an ultra-modern subject, and deals with it in no unkindly spirit, yet we cannot help feeling that she is in reality curiously out of touch with latter-day ideals. It is plain, for example, that she feels at home with one type only of female wage-earner—the ill-used and incompetent governess of Early Victorian fiction. The story opens well, but the interest is not equally maintained, and the various threads of narrative are rather apt to get entangled. Still, we are, on the whole, well amused, and delicate traits of characterization are not wanting.

A Woman's War. By Warwick Deeping. (Harper & Brothers.)

THIS story of a brave woman's fight against her husband's hereditary tendency to drink is finely told. The strong man's abasement under the scourge which wrecks his home is reflected with real insight and discernment, but the tragedy which brings about his withdrawal from a flourishing practice should not have turned on a comparatively recent catastrophe at one of the chief London hospitals. In the effort to give greater life to the central figures the minor ones appear to have been neglected. Nevertheless, we do not hesitate to commend the book. Our comments are made with a view to the improvement of the future work of the author—work for which we shall look with interest.

Love at Arms. By Raphael Sabatini. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. SABATINI has done better work, and it is disappointing to find in his present book merely a passable specimen of the romantic novel, fluent and clever in its way. The knight-errant is too perfect, the amorous duke who would wed the heroine against her will is too vile; the beatific conclusion too inevitable, and the minor characters are too inanimate. Less exigent readers may, however, find pleasant entertainment in the story and its mediæval Italian setting.

Jane Cable. By George Barr McCutcheon. (E. Grant Richards.)

RASCALITY and highmindedness, both of American types and practised in Chicago, make up the matter of this story. The plot does not strike one as being particularly probable, and the action is a little jerky and uncertain. A few out of the many people are not without interest. One is a singular being, a confidential clerk who gives his employers (and the reader) a feeling of disquietude. He is an enigma of a sort. There is a love affair, and the lovers are kept apart by

complications and the war in the Philippine Islands. But the difficulties are overcome, and happiness ensues.

Bachelor Betty. By Winifred James. (Constable & Co.)

LEAVING colonial life and settling in England, Bachelor Betty tells us, with charming candour and refreshing wit and humour, the story of her own experiences, and at the same time, in her own epigrammatic style, makes us acquainted with her opinions of life here and elsewhere. Naturally, to the fresh arrival from Australia there is much in this crowded old-world society, with its conventions and foibles, that is noticeable, and even remarkable—as, for instance, the narration of Bachelor Betty's weekend visit to her snobbish English friends. But all is told with perfect amiability and good-heartedness, for here is an author who takes herself not too seriously, and knows how to entertain us. We find sanity and humanity also in the development of the story.

BOOKS ON LONDON.

The Governance of London. By George Laurence Gomme. (T. Fisher Unwin.)—The importance of this book rests not only on the eminence of its author as an authority on local and municipal institutions, but also on the fact that it elaborates a theory which, without being absolutely novel, has never yet been presented with such felicity of illustration and such weight of argument. The secondary title of the book, 'Studies on the Place occupied by London in English Institutions,' does not wholly cover its contents. Mr. Gomme states that it presents "an anthropologist's view of London history"; it is more strictly the view of an evolutionist. The principal thesis is that long after the departure of the main body of the Romans from Britain, London remained essentially Roman in constitution. According to this view, during the Anglo-Saxon period there is evidence of Saxon settlements being found around London, but not in London, and also of there being an organization in London itself, which kept the Saxon settlements outside. In support of this theory Mr. Gomme points out that for long London occupied a dual position, partially based upon the Roman constitution and law, and partly on the later Anglo-Saxon influence upon that constitution and law. He further shows that in London a special system of merchant law existed, which was Roman in origin, and conflicted with the tribal law of the English; that there was also a peculiar custom of inheritance, which was pure Roman law, and lasted until the beginning of the eighteenth century; and that there were two systems of ownership—an individual system, which was recognized by Roman law, and a corporate system resulting from the opposition of Saxon polity, which recognized only community of ownership. Mr. Gomme also lays considerable stress on the fact that while the whole of the country round London was parcelled out into manors, and while the element of the manor entered largely into the municipal constitution of many other English towns, there is no trace of the manor in the constitution of early London. None of the small areas in the City of London, which

in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries got to be called manors, possessed the full manorial organization. They were nothing but islands of jurisdiction carved out of the City by Norman lords, and agreed with the Anglo-Saxon manors outside the City but in name.

On this basis Mr. Gomme argues that in treating the history of Anglo-Saxon London, of Norman London, and of Plantagenet London, whenever we pause for facts or for illustration, we have to turn back to Roman London for the key of the position. We cannot follow up here the details of Mr. Gomme's argument, and we confine ourselves to saying that in a great measure we agree with his view of the evolutionary process by which the London of later times and dynasties is derived from Roman London—"decayed, stripped of its magnificence, deprived of its wealth and its commerce, almost, perhaps, by comparison a ruined city, but a city with its system of government still intact, its ideal of independence not dead, its continuity of municipal organization never broken, even if at times endangered."

In certain aspects this view conflicts with that taken by such great authorities as Stubbs, Freeman, and Maitland; while several minor points in Mr. Gomme's statements are certainly open to exception. He speaks of London having a "right to be called a Celtic stronghold of importance," for which there is absolutely no evidence. All we can affirm with any approach to certainty is that there were British settlements at the junction of the Fleet and the Walbrook with the Thames. Mr. Gomme seems to be unaware of Mr. H. Bradley's recent researches on the origin of the name of London. He formulates an excellent theory on which to base our conception of the Roman polity in Britain, but it is one which cannot be wholly accepted in the absence of trustworthy data. We know a great deal about Roman villas, Roman roads, Roman walls; but of the relations which existed between the Roman governors and the subject population our knowledge is but scanty. Whether the rural tracts were under direct administration, like a Briton district in Bengal, or whether they were ruled by tribal chiefs, like a native state in Rajputana, with a Roman Resident to represent the central or provincial Government, are questions which have not yet been satisfactorily answered. We know, of course, that after the departure of the Roman troops there was a certain continuity of organization which enabled the British chiefs for a time to make some head against the Saxon invaders. Mr. Gomme assumes unhesitatingly that the British Arthur was really a Roman Artorius, a view which originated with the late Mr. Coote, and has met with the tentative assent of Prof. Rhys. To this view there seem to be serious objections. If Artorius as a Romano-British king had followed the precedent of the Roman emperors, he would undoubtedly, like his predecessors Carausius, Allectus, and the Spaniard Maximus, have caused money to be struck on his accession; while so far, we believe, no specimen of the coinage of Artorius has been discovered. The exploits of King Arthur were almost wholly confined to the least Romanized portions of Britain, while his reputation survives not so much in Wales as in Brittany, where he still figures as the dwarfish hero of a nursery tale. We also think that Mr. Gomme under-estimates the extent of Anglo-Saxon influence over London. The power of the East Saxons was probably limited, although London was their metropolis; but under the Mercian domination, which seems to be ignored by Mr. Gomme, although it lasted about two

hundred years, from the time of Wulfhere to that of Burhred, the city was undoubtedly one of the seats of government. In the 'Hist. Mon. S. Albani' we read of Offa's "regale palatum," which Green thinks was situated at a spot now marked by St. Alban's, Wood Street; while in a charter of his successor, Cenwulf, dated 811, London is called "oppidum regale," and in another of Archbishop Wulfred, dated 825, it is styled "regalis villa." That the royal authority prevailed extensively in the city may be inferred from the fact that Cenwulf ordered a council to be held in London; and though there was probably little interference with the internal constitution of the city, this fact rather invalidates Mr. Gomme's assertion that the Conqueror's charter, addressed to the bishop, the portreeve, and the burghers, formed "an entirely new constitutional factor in the history of London, from the time she had been released from the dominion of the Roman empire." The truth is that we know too little of Anglo-Saxon relations with the city before the time of Alfred to be able to dogmatize on the subject.

Mr. Gomme traces the institutional history of London during the Norman, Plantagenet, and Tudor periods at somewhat shorter length, but with considerable insight; and while lamenting the fact that the modern City "sins against all the principles of local government," he describes in eloquent terms his ideal London of the future. The book is illustrated by some very useful maps, and possesses an excellent index.

The Literary History of the Adelphi and its Neighbourhood. By Austin Brereton. (Treherne & Co.)—The history of the process by which "a number of small low-lying houses, coal-sheds, and lay-stalls, washed by the muddy deposits of the Thames," was transformed into "a series of well-built streets, a noble terrace towards the river, and a house with a convenient suite of rooms for the then recently established Society of Arts," deserves to be recorded. It was the first great effort of private enterprise to embellish the capital at a time when public zeal for its architectural improvement was in a backward state. The work was begun in the face of great difficulties—not the least of which was the opposition of the City of London, which claimed foreshore rights along the river; and before it was completed the brothers Adam came to an end of their financial resources, and were compelled to raise money by means of a lottery in order to enable them to finish the houses. Mr. Brereton has not only told this story in a bright and attractive manner, but has also traced the history of the site on which the Adelphi was built from the time when it was occupied by the town house of the Bishops of Durham. A certain mystery attaches to the early history of this house, which was not entirely cleared up by Dr. T. N. Brushfield in the scholarly paper on 'Durham House' which was read before the Devonshire Association at Sidmouth in July, 1903, and with which Mr. Brereton does not seem to be acquainted.

The first literary associations of the site date probably from the time when Raleigh occupied Durham House, and wrote the 'Discoverie of the Empire of Guiana' in the study, "which was in a little turret that looked into and over the Thames, and had the prospect which is as pleasant perhaps as any in the world." Shortly after the house was vacated by Raleigh, the stabling and offices which faced the Strand were rebuilt, and converted into "that great Hive of Females," as Addison calls it, "which went by the name of the New Ex-

change," or Britain's Bursse, the unpopular appellation bestowed on it by James I. It was from the Eagle and Child in "Brittans Bursse," as Mr. Brereton points out, that the first edition of 'Othello' was issued by Thomas Walkley in 1622; but in a "literary history" of the place it might have been well if some further particulars of the publisher's career had been given. Walkley seems to have been settled at the Eagle and Child at least as early as 1619, as in that year he issued from this house Beaumont and Fletcher's play 'A King and No King,' and in 1620 and 1621 respectively 'Philaster' and 'Thierry and Theodore.' In 1634 Walkley published Carew's masque of 'Celum Britannicum' from his 'Shop neare White-Hall'; but by 1640 he had returned to the neighbourhood of his old quarters, for we find him issuing Carew's 'Poems' in that year from the "Signe of the Flying Horse, between Brittain's Burse and York-House," which would seem to indicate that he found the Strand a more favourable centre for business purposes than the more fashionable regions favoured by the Court.

In a succeeding chapter Mr. Brereton gives a good account of the Society of Arts, which has occupied a house in John Street, Adelphi, since 1774. In this connexion, perhaps, some recognition might have been made of the accomplished writer to whose work on 'The Adelphi and its Site' Mr. Brereton is, it is obvious, largely indebted. The association of Garrick with the Adelphi, which is the most interesting, if not the most important, feature in its history, is dealt with at considerable length by Mr. Brereton, whose dramatic experience enables him to present in a sympathetic spirit his memories (chiefly derived from Boswell and Hannah More) of the versatile actor and his widow. Further chapters treat of the connexion of the famous quack Dr. Graham with the Adelphi, and a short sketch is given of the rise of the great banking house of Coutts & Co.; while the relations with the locality of Isaac D'Israeli, Hood, Dickens, and Mr. Thomas Hardy are not forgotten. Some slight blemishes—such as the statement that the Strand had no name in Stow's time, and the misspelling of Edward Litt Leman Blanchard's name, which has unfortunately been perpetuated in the supplementary volumes of the 'Dictionary of National Biography'—do not detract from the value of a record which is full of the picturesque associations of London. The volume is capitally illustrated, and has a satisfactory index.

The History of the Squares of London, Topographical and Historical. By E. Beresford Chancellor. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—To Henry VIII. the Londoner is under a debt of gratitude for having acquired those open spaces which in the course of years have become the finest parks in Europe. To Charles II.—a monarch of very dissimilar character, but, like the Tudor king, a good sportsman and a lover of the open air—belongs the credit of giving an impetus to the formation of those lesser "lungs" to whose history Mr. Chancellor has devoted this handsome volume. Under date February 9th, 1665, Evelyn notes that he "dined at my Lord Treasurer's, the Earle of Southampton, in Bloomsbury, where he was building a noble square or Piazza." But although it is probable that the original idea was derived from the continental *place* or *piazza*, Mr. Chancellor in the Introduction to his book points out that as a residential quarter the "square" is essentially an English institution. Beyond the fact that it comprises an open space, it has not much

in common with the Place Vendôme or the Place de la Concorde, the Piazza di San Marco or the Piazza di Spagna. The large areas which bear a closer resemblance to their continental prototypes, Trafalgar Square, Covent Garden, and Lincoln's Inn Fields, are therefore beyond the scope of Mr. Chancellor's work. The *differentia* seems to be that in the case of the London "square," the inhabitants have a prescriptive right over the ground on which their residences are situated, so that the central area forms a private garden to which they have the exclusive privilege of access. This definition does not, of course, extend to the small City or East End spaces, which are not "squares" so much as closes, but which Mr. Chancellor has thought fit to include in his work, partly perhaps on account of their designations, but chiefly because of the interest of their associations, which in some cases is hardly exceeded by those of the more lordly squares of Bloomsbury or Belgravia.

This book, which Mr. Chancellor has compiled with remarkable skill and industry, appears at a fitting time. Space has become so valuable in London that it does not seem probable that any more squares will be built, and some interesting ones have been threatened with destruction. The history of the "square" is therefore comprised within a period of little more than two hundred years. Leicester, Bloomsbury, St. James's, Soho, and Golden Squares date from Caroline times; Red Lion Square in Central London, and Kensington Square in the west, were completed in the days of William and Mary; Queen Square, Bloomsbury, and Queen Square, Westminster, date from the time of Anne; while the early Georgian erections comprise Hanover, Cavendish, Berkeley, and Grosvenor Squares. Manchester, Portman, and Bedford Squares were built in the days when George III. was in the prime of life, and reflect in their architecture the spirit of that age. The remainder are comparatively modern, and deserve but little notice.

Mr. Chancellor has preferred a topographical to a chronological method of treatment, and has begun with two squares, Berkeley and Grosvenor, which from various points of view have a recognized claim to precedence. The number of distinguished persons who have been connected with these squares is great; but with regard to one of the most celebrated, Mr. Chancellor's mind seems to be in a state of some uncertainty. Apparently on the authority of Jesse, he remarks (p. 19) that "Martha Blount, the friend of Pope, is said to have died in the [Berkeley] Square in 1762"; and that the poet himself, possibly in 1715, resided at No. 9, Berkeley Street. The truth is that in 1743 Pope purchased the lease of that house for 315*l.*, but at the time of his death in 1744 the money had not been paid, and there is no reason to believe that he ever lived in the house. After his death, Patty Blount, to whom the lease had been bequeathed, settled the account, and lived in the house till her death, which took place, not in 1762, but on July 12th, 1763. Berkeley Street was originally called Berkeley Row, and the house was renumbered 7 in 1802. This question was cleared up by the late Col. Francis Grant in a letter to *The Athenæum* of April 15th, 1882, and in a communication to *Notes and Queries* on June 3rd following. Another matter about which Mr. Chancellor expresses some doubt occurs in his account of Grosvenor Square (p. 30). The husband of Lady Elizabeth Howard was not the Peter Delmé who figures in the Selwyn anecdote, but his son of the same

name, who died in 1789, and it is to this gentleman that Anthony Storer refers in his letter to Lord Carlisle. In describing the origins of Cavendish Square, Mr. Chancellor might have referred to the letters of Mr. Auditor Harley which are contained in the fifth volume of the Historical Manuscripts Commission Report on the manuscripts of the Duke of Portland. These letters exhibit the difficulties which attended the efforts of the Auditor, who acted as a kind of land-agent to his nephew Edward, Lord Harley, afterwards second Earl of Oxford, to develop the estate, which for a long time was regarded as the "Mississippi" of the earl.

The greater number of readers will probably be attracted by the many literary and artistic memories that cling to the squares of London, and are dealt with in a sympathetic manner by Mr. Chancellor. Hogarth and Reynolds in Leicester Square, Horace Walpole in Berkeley Square, Dickens in Tavistock Square, Thackeray in Onslow Square, Morris and Rossetti in Red Lion Square, and other immortal figures whom time and genius have made not less real—Ralph Nickleby in Golden Square, Jos Sedley in Russell Square, and many more—are brought vividly before the reader in Mr. Chancellor's picturesque pages. In a work of such merit we do not care to draw attention to misprints and oversights which are bound to occur in a quarto volume of four hundred pages closely packed with dates and names; but Stow's erroneous statement that Bloomsbury, the ancient Blemundesbury, was originally written Lomsbery, need not have been repeated (p. 183); and (p. 189) there are better grounds for thinking that Sir Charles Sedley died in "Steele's Cottage" on Haverstock Hill than in his house in Bloomsbury Square. We notice that Mr. Chancellor prefers to write "Edwards Square," although the family name of Lord Kensington has always been spelt "Edwardes." The illustrations add greatly to the value of the book, and the two representations of Kensington and Cavendish Squares which are painted on eighteenth-century fans are particularly interesting. Mr. Chancellor has not forgotten that indispensable adjunct to a work of this description, a good index.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Land of Every Man. By Albert Kinross. (Cassell.)—It would seem as if the desire to render his impressions of a kindred yet alien nationality had seized upon Mr. Kinross as it seizes upon many who have acquaintance with America and the Americans. Yet Mr. Kinross has a subtly individual way of expressing himself. This is an individual book, and a book of distinction. For one thing, it is written admirably; for another, it despises any mere appeal to an orthodox popularity. The choice of method is singular. The author speaks through the mouth of an American publisher, who has known a brilliant English hack, who yet was something more than a hack—one Davenant. This Davenant Mr. Kinross interprets for us lovingly, and his portrait stands out. He is shabby, he is brilliant, he is good-hearted, he is a cripple, he is fantastic, and he is humorous. He is a fine figure, and one of which his creator may be proud. Yet we do not know if the author's chief success has not been achieved in his gallery of American portraits. We have said that his method is peculiar. It is also courageous. Davenant was one who, like many another

English author, has been captivated by the prospects of the wide American horizon. He has never seen the transatlantic shores, but to him they spell success, triumph, and golden dreams. And fate so ordains that he has many chains of relationship with Americans. They are of all types, from high to low, such as doubtless Mr. Kinross has known them. The etchings are bitten deeply, they convince, and frequently move us. Mr. Kinross has humour, and he has irony. This work is the work of a man who can rise to a considerable achievement. He has pathos also; witness the account of Davenant's death as he gazes from the Delectable Mountains upon the land of promise which he shall never attain. The author seems to have taken at times an elvish delight in tricking us, as in the unfinished fragment "Cardew's Discovery." We have read some of Mr. Kinross's previous work, but it did not prepare us for so clever a *tour de force* as this. We shall watch for his next book carefully.

My Kingdom of Heaven. By Peter Rosegger. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—A great deal of this book is so purely personal that criticism of it, in the ordinary sense of the word, would be out of place. The author gives a statement of his own religious beliefs without attempting to support them by any display of scholarship or logical argument, and in such a case the reader's sympathy or dissent must be mainly a matter of temperament. Rosegger admits as much himself, and expressly declares that his utterances are not intended to stir up a controversy. We may quote a characteristic passage regarding the resurrection of Christ which will indicate his general attitude towards religious questions more clearly than any description could do. "I have studied a little natural history," he says, "and am aware that, according to the laws of nature known to us, it is not possible for a dead human body to become alive again. And yet I believe in the Resurrection of Christ as a man. Why? Because I like to believe it, because the idea does me good, because it comforts and helps me, because it makes me happy. You may be right with your natural history, but my thought, my idea, my belief, is also nature, and if my Saviour rose from the dead according to my view of nature, it is no business of yours, and you cannot prevent it or make me believe that it did not happen."

For the rest we need but add that this personal confession of his is explicitly and modestly made, and that even such readers as cannot accept it for themselves may find much that he says worthy of their attention, were it only for the interest of contrasting it with the doctrine of his brother-novelist Frensen, whose opinions on such matters have likewise been made accessible to the English public. The volume also throws suggestive side-lights upon Roman Catholicism in South Germany, and contains some sensible and practical chapters dealing with the observance of Sunday, church singing in country districts, and similar subjects. Of Rosegger the teller of tales there is not much trace, but every now and then we get some little illustrative anecdote happily introduced, and one longer story, "Christ on the Heath," is a fine example of his art. The translation seems a trifle perfunctory: it is apt to be inelegant, and is occasionally ungrammatical.

In writing *Admiral Vernon and the Navy* (Fisher Unwin) Mr. Douglas Ford had a great opportunity, of which he has not availed himself. A life of Vernon, well written after competent research, would be a valuable addition to our scanty naval

literature; but Mr. Ford's book cannot be called adequate. The part of it relating to Vernon is taken without inquiry from a little memoir privately printed in 1861—a memoir grotesquely incorrect. The rest is derived from "Roderick Random," anecdotes from "Lives of the Admirals," Pepys's "Diary," Evelyn's "Diary," and other uncritical sources. Names are misspelt, geographical facts misstated, dates wrongly given, allusions confused. As to the biographical matter, it is absolutely untrustworthy. We may point out some of the errors we have noticed. It is said (p. 27) that Vernon "entered the Royal Navy in 1701," though it is certain that he entered on May 10th, 1700. It is implied that he entered as midshipman, but as a fact, he entered as "volunteer per order" or "king's letter boy." It is said (p. 41) that in the fight at Vigo, October 12th, 1702, Vernon "was serving as a midshipman" on board the Torbay; whereas we know by Vernon's own log that on September 16th he joined the Lennox as lieutenant; that on September 25th the Lennox parted from the fleet and returned to England; and thus that Vernon was not at Vigo at all, in any rank or on board any ship. We read again (p. 48): "Promoted to second lieutenant after the victory at Vigo, he served in that capacity on board the Resolution in an expedition under Captain Walker" to the West Indies, in the course of which voyage he "made himself thoroughly acquainted with the Leeward Islands"; but, as Vernon's own signature shows, he was, during all this time, in the Lennox, on a voyage to the Levant, from which he did not return till March, 1704. It would be as useless as it is distasteful to carry this inquiry further. So far as we can judge from the result, Mr. Ford has attempted to write a life of Vernon without due investigation; and to write a sketch of the navy at the time without consulting the authoritative matter in the Record Office.

If Mr. R. A. J. Walling, or perhaps we ought to say his publishers (Cassell & Co.), had been content to issue *A Sea-Dog of Devon: a Life of Sir John Hawkins*, in the guise of a boy's book, it would not have called for any special comment; but as the volume appears in a more sober binding, and claims to be "the first attempt at a biography of Sir John Hawkins," we are bound to say that it is not a biography in the received sense of the word; that it is not the first; and that it is a poor réchauffé of uncritical stuff. Mr. Walling is apparently ignorant that the work of Hawkins has been recorded in various State papers, which may be seen at the Record Office, and that his life has been, incidentally or of set purpose, written by sundry capable and painstaking historians; He has not improved on Hakluyt by translating him into twentieth-century English; and his chosen authorities—as named by himself—are Froude, and Miss Mary Hawkins—whose "Plymouth Armada Heroes" we reviewed nearly twenty years ago.

A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe. Vol. II. By David Jayne Hill, LL.D. (Longmans & Co.)—We reviewed the first volume of this work on September 9th, 1905, and find in the second much the same qualities as characterized the author's previous volume. It is the misfortune of such a monograph as this that too much of it has to be occupied with the retailing of the facts of general history, which can be equally well obtained elsewhere. This, however, is probably inevitable in a book intended to appeal, at least to some extent, to the general reader.

The proportion of this volume that can be considered to be really taken up with the history of diplomacy is not very large. The book is little more than a résumé of general history from a particular standpoint. We do not say that the thing was not worth doing, for the book is both readable and accurate, and the author keeps fairly close to international interests. The account of Machiavelli on pp. 310-17 is about the best summary, in so short a space, of the man, his views, and his "atmosphere," that we know. But Dr. Hill overrates, we think, the importance of despotism in his system. A glance at the 'Discorsi' or the 'Art of War' will make it clear at once that the State is always to Machiavelli the end, despotism merely a temporary means; and the peculiar danger of his system is that it is equally serviceable to oligarchy or ochlocracy, provided only that its manipulators believe their power to be important to public ends. The originality of Machiavelli consists in his putting Government, whatever be its form, entirely above law.

Dr. Hill's account of the origin of international law is lucid and clear, though it contains nothing novel. At the beginning of the book more might have been said of the "conciliar movement," especially of the 'De Concordantia Catholica' of Nicholas of Cues, a work deservedly rated by Dr. Gierke as the noblest production of the expiring Middle Ages. The account of the origin of the modern theory of State sovereignty is good, but more should be made of the influence of Spain. It is to the fact of the importance of the Spanish branch of the house of Austria that the complete supersession of the old theory of the Empire is probably due. If Charles V. had secured the Empire for his son, we should have heard much less of the independence of territorial sovereigns, and the old dreams of the temporal as well as spiritual unity of Europe might have been revived.

THERE have appeared in Paris in the same week two books from the able and facile pen of Marie Anne de Bovet: the one is a collection of naughty stories, wickedly laid in London society, with the exception of the first, from which the title is taken, and one or two trifles at the end of the volume. That one of Madame de Boishebert's books which requires notice is an illustrated account of a tour in Scotland, readable in itself and also useful to foreign tourists as a guide-book, though it does not give the advertisement side of such publications, and is, therefore, rather a companion to them than a substitute. Madame de Boishebert is as indulgent towards our British failings in *L'Ecosse* (Librairie Hachette) as she is hard upon us in 'La Repentie,' a title which suggests the more sympathetic and pathetic treatment of the subject in Balzac's 'Berthe la Repentie.'

M. P. GINISTY publishes, through the Librairie Charles Delagrave of Paris, *Mémoires d'Anonymes et d'Inconnus* (1814-1850). The title is not well chosen, as most of the stories concern the later years of Napoleon, and many of the chapters are taken from journals already published, some of them in England. The sketch which seems to us of most interest is that concerning Capt. L. M. de Sade, the son of the famous marquis, killed, after an adventurous career in Polish and other regiments of Napoleon, by the band of Fra Diavolo, not far from Otranto. Another curious story is that of King Edmond I. of New Zealand, a Frenchman, by name Thierry, who, after a career at the Congress

of Vienna and in America, built a palace at Hokianga and crowned himself King of the Maories—without their consent. Our author tells us that during the two or three years that he held out, before his massacre, attributed to "the Methodist missionaries," he was financed by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs—in error:—

"He drew on his colleague Louis Philippe..... Surprised, himself, by the success of his expedient, he did it again. This was a mistake, for this time Louis Philippe became cross, made a fuss, and caused inquiry to be addressed to England as to the strange personality."

We are pleased to see *Poems of Patriotism* in the "Golden Anthologies" (Routledge). The editor, Mr. G. K. A. Bell, has been liberally treated by owners of copyrights, and shows both taste and knowledge in his collection

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

PAGEANTRY is the order of the day at Oxford. Nor have we to rely wholly on ancient history for the material of our shows, since the picturesque remains a significant element in our present life. It was a happy thought of Lord Curzon's to recur to a practice dormant since 1715, and don the Cancellerial robe—of all British garbs of office surely the most splendidly dignified—in Oxford itself amid the thunderous plaudits (trust the gods of the gallery, for once admitted in their full strength, to see to that!) of the Sheldonian Theatre. Thanks to Hearne, a full account of the Earl of Arran's installation is preserved, so that precedent could be followed to the last detail. First the patent must be read, the oath administered, the statute-book, the seals, and the keys handed over, the staves of the Bedells laid down before the seat; then a rousing address of welcome was delivered by the Public Orator *quo non præstantior alter*; and the ceremony culminated in the Chancellor's speech, perfect alike in substance and in delivery. Hearne, by the way, goes on to tell of the Chancellor's subsequent entertainment at a dinner "handsome enough" and "all at the Expence of the University." "It was design'd first to have him in the College-Hall, but the Vice-Chancellor perceiving that he should by that means loose the Remains of the Treat, he contrived to have it at his own Lodgings." We have no similar scandal to relate.

Again, the Encœnia of June 26th it would be difficult to surpass, whether the eye of the spectator—we had nearly said spectatrix—were for gowns or for faces. Not if we had a hundred pens—or, what is perhaps more to the point, a hundred columns—at our disposal, could we do justice to the astonishing diversity of the virtues and merits honouring no less than honoured by our degrees. A Royal Prince, a Prime Minister, a Lord Chancellor, the commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, Rodin, Kipling, Mark Twain—we select almost at random—here was no Masque of the Talents, but the Talents themselves, wearing their own faces (though doubtless their gowns were mostly borrowed for the occasion). In fact, it is all a little hard on what we can scarcely bring ourselves to describe as the *real* Pageant. Nevertheless that too is a great success in its way, owing to the ardour and intrepidity of performers who, it is to be feared, have carried on rehearsals under the most chilling and damping of physical, if not of moral, conditions. For a long time past the streets of Oxford have been gay with court ladies

of all ages (epochs of course we mean), and with ringleted cavaliers; and it is astonishing how soon one becomes accustomed to such encounters if the architectural surroundings are in some sort of keeping, and if the radiant phantoms are not mounted on the tops of bicycles.

Not only from the decorative point of view, but likewise from the practical, has Oxford cause to rejoice in the zeal of her new Chancellor. His name, together with that of the Vice-Chancellor, appears at the foot of the impressive document in which, at the beginning of the present term, appeal was made to the world at large for a not exorbitant quarter of a million, wherewith to enable the University to meet the requirements of modern education. A good many Oxford men will, doubtless, regret that it has been found necessary thus to betake ourselves to begging on the highway. Friends were at work on our behalf, trying to raise a sufficient sum by private subscription. There was likewise a hope that the Rhodes Trust might sooner or later have at its disposal some goodly portion of spare cash such as might fitly be devoted to the lightening of the welcome strain which two hundred additional Honour students put upon our teaching resources. Lord Curzon, however, is a man of the world, and in taking the world into his confidence can be trusted to know what he is about. And he attacks the world on its weak side. Classics, archeology, philosophy, even theology—your worldling possibly sees very little use in such antiquated forms of study. Then let them be as they are, or at any rate as they would be if the endowment naturally accruing to them were no longer diverted to other ends. On the other hand, in science, including practical disciplines such as engineering, forestry, and agriculture, or again in modern languages, not excluding our own, the most eager apostle of modernity in education is bound to recognize what he knows and prizes as "business." To these thoroughly modern subjects, therefore, the needed quarter of a million is, in advance, allocated; and, if the country nowadays sets special store on these, it can secure for them what measure of predominance it pleases by the scale on which it chooses to contribute. After all, the principle is just enough—for the old learning the old endowment, for the new learning a new provision; since no one contends that the old learning, consisting in our time-honoured "humanities," is not a good thing so far as it goes.

The friends of the late President of Trinity—and they were many both in Oxford and in the larger world outside—feel that they would like to pay some tribute to his memory, and have decided that nothing could be more appropriate than to found a Studentship at the British School in Rome, which chiefly owes its existence to Henry Pelham's efforts. The mention of his name recalls the fact that Somerville College, for which he did so much as President of the Council, has opened a Memorial Fund in order that the name of the late Principal, Miss Maitland, may become permanently associated with the magnificent library recently built under her auspices. Some 2,500£. is required to release the library from debt and restore to its proper uses a loan from certain scholarship moneys that can be ill-spared. The friends of women's education in this country are perhaps not very numerous nor very rich, but their keenness is great, and will probably prove equal to the raising of this not inconsiderable sum.

Perhaps it may help, less probably it may hamper, the work of stimulating the piety

of the benefactor that, during the month immediately preceding the publication of the Chancellor's appeal, column on column of *The Times* should have been devoted to a series of articles, by an anonymous body of Oxford tutors, on the present shortcomings of Oxford as a place of national education. Optimists will doubtless put their hands into their pockets with all the more enthusiasm in view of the reforming spirit alive amongst the teaching staff of the colleges. The pessimists, however, may possibly conclude that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark," and hesitate to bolster up a decadent concern. The latter are asked to draw an obvious inference from the fact that the Chancellor's Fund is to be enriched by the proceeds of the sale of the reprinted articles, now obtainable at the *Times* Office in pamphlet form under the title "Oxford and the Nation." Clearly the reformers do not "despair of the republic." Nevertheless, it must be confessed, some of the changes they demand are very drastic. Indeed, nothing short of a new Commission will satisfy them.

Now certainly, to achieve ends such as the reorganization of Council, Congregation, and Convocation on a rational basis—and in the absence of efficient constitutional machinery what hope of ever carrying through sweeping measures of self-improvement?—some impulsion from without would seem absolutely necessary. Yet even amongst the friends of progress in Oxford there is a profound dread of an unsympathetic Commission that

makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of.

If only some one we could trust, to wit Lord Curzon, backed perhaps by some of the leading subscribers to the Chancellor's Fund, would signify a strong desire to see Congregation purged of the resident *idiotypes* and made truly representative of the interests of teaching and research! Given such a Congregation (especially if fortified with a certain power of initiative, at present wholly lacking), the rest might be left to us. A considerable modernization of our curriculum would inevitably follow. It may be doubted, however, if the advance would be along such lines as are laid down in the *Times* articles. Their main object would seem to be the expulsion from the University of a class designated as "the unemployable rich," the existence of which is held to be bound up with the College system, wherefore the College system also must be transformed or go. But we being democrats, and not ochlocrats or cacostrocrats, would rejoin that, even though he be rich, "a man's a man for a' that." We might add that there are unemployable poor as well, and that any experienced tutor knows how often the idler in college is the man who can least afford it. And how are the reformers of *The Times* going to select the meritorious, and the meritorious only? Forsooth, by a modernized "Smalls." At present the despised colleges, supplementing their matriculation tests by careful inquiry into school-record, do achieve a preliminary selection of a somewhat searching kind. To substitute a mere University examination argues such an optimism on the part of the reformers as is mostly incidental to youth. No, our doors must remain open, as at present, to rich and poor alike, and, since our end is to educate what Plato calls guardians of the State, the means must be stern selection of the fittest. Human nature being what it is, there will always be left a small residuum of "unemployables." These under the College system are got rid of fast enough. How they are to be eliminated under a

purely University system the reformers do not even suggest. For the rest, these writers in *The Times* largely concern themselves with proposing educational innovations that are already in process of being realized—the offering of Research Fellowships, the founding of Diploma courses, and the like. Their idea of converting the M.A. degree into a genuine award of merit is good; but the question of University finance has to be dealt with in this connexion, and they show no signs of having admitted a financial authority into their councils.

Dr. Caird's retirement from the Mastership of Balliol, owing to the state of his health, is a sad blow to the College, which found in him a successor to Jowett and to Lewis Nettership in one. But at least he can console himself with the thought that he has left the rudder in safe hands. All Balliol men are friends and lovers of Mr. Strachan Davidson, and think of him as perhaps the keenest and most devoted in a college where all are keen and devoted. *Floreat domus de Balliolio.*

In conclusion, a hearty Godspeed to the first batch of Rhodes Scholars, who now go forth into the world, leaving Oxford the richer by many friendships destined to hold Anglo-Saxondom together, as Cecil Rhodes hoped and foresaw. At least one of their number remains behind as Fellow of an Oxford college—doubtless the precursor of a host. M.

AN UNTRACED ARTICLE BY DICKENS.

11, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

In the Forster Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum is a galley proof of an article entitled 'The Spirit of Chivalry at Westminster Hall,' presumably written by Dickens, for it bears corrections in his handwriting and is in his well-known style throughout.

It deals, in a remarkably eulogistic and outspoken manner, with the cartoon executed by Daniel Maclise by "order of the Commissioners" for Westminster Hall, as Dickens so often impresses on the reader throughout the article, and evidently appeared in some magazine about 1848-9, for a sentence in it runs: "It is a main part of the design of this magazine to sympathise with what is truly great and good."

Bibliographers mention this article, but have been unable to trace where it appeared. Can any of your readers help in the discovery of the magazine referred to?

B. W. MATZ.

THE OXFORD PAGEANT.

The glory of the colour—that is the first and last impression. Not Veronese and Rubens, not the modern apostle of *plain air*, can strike so high a note. Even nature produces these radiant effects but rarely. For a parallel the imagination must resort to something far afield—say, a line of scarlet flamingoes against the reed-beds of an African river. Moreover, on the first day of the Oxford Pageant the light was most indulgently cool and soft. There was no strong sunshine to swallow up the local tints in a uniform haze of brightness. The wide-stretching carpet of greenward, the confluent streams of the Cherwell, the curving background of regimented limes and poplars, took on under a grey sky a neutral hue of transparent sombreness, against which the bright forms shone rich and steady, without glare or dazzle—shone far

away a couple of furlongs down the meadows no less than close at hand.

This modulated music of clear colour-notes was matched by the orderly movements of the trained host. Without hurry and without rest, the gorgeous pictures grew, steadied, and dissolved—a flow of on-coming procession, a pause of grouped assemblage, a melting-away in serried column of departure. By some miracle of management, entrance and exit lacked the ragged edge, took place in penumbra. Out of nothingness appearing, they went back into nothingness—human history to the life, the painted time-process with its leisurely, yet pitiless scene-shifting.

It was the feast-day of the eye, so that the thought had small opportunity to cast about for moralities. A book of the words lay open on the knee; but if one glanced at it, it was merely to admire the large luxuriosness of the printing and plates. The characters spoke, and spoke out well; but the silent scenes were not a whit less speaking. In short, we saw, and did not ask, "What came we here for to see?" But, had we asked, the answer must have been, "A Town? A University? Nay, rather, Kings and Clothes."

What—so we moralized intermittently—what were pageants without kings, or kings without pageants? These royal personages, we gather from the histories, were of the commoner stuff that kings are made of. Harold Harefoot (who died of drink), Henry II., Henry VIII., James I., Charles I., James II., George III.—the best of them was but half a hero. In any case, they had little enough to do with the real Oxford. They were not philosopher-kings. They did not even found colleges. Yet pageantry finds in them all it needs. And so by a natural transition we pass to the subject of clothes. Heaven forbid that we should be for stripping our kings, in the dyspeptic vein of the sage of Chelsea! On the contrary, be the man within the most ordinary of forked radishes, the clothes maintain the Idea, so that from time to time it may realize itself in a right good king. This is the higher function of clothes, to provide the abiding shell of institutions, of the Monarchy and the Church, of the Doctorate and the Mayoralty. Otherwise clothes only signify the raw material out of which we carve our abiding purposes, namely, whim. In each new scene, whilst the offices showed a certain continuity of tradition, it was an utterly changed crowd, the motley on its back expressing the self-sufficing gaiety of the here-and-now.

Enough of generalities; now for the pictures in their sequence. The first scene verges on tameness. It is well not to begin with your best. Frideswide flees from Algar, and Algar is struck blind, but healed again at the prayer of Frideswide, who is presently made abbess of the priory round which Oxford eventually grew up. The characters hardly fill the wide stage, and are somewhat scattered. The most effective touch is the onrush of Algar's two war-galleys with a splashing and shouting that is distantly suggestive of "Torpids." There follows the coronation of Harold Harefoot, a gorgeous colour-scheme with its whites and blacks to the right, purples in the centre, and greens against scarlets to the left. The young king himself lacks life, and the attention centres on Archbishop Elfri, as austere grand a figure as Bellini's Doge.

Now we come to the beginning of the University. Theobaldus Stampensis lectures, and it is interesting to note how little Oxford has forgotten her first lesson; for Theobald is clearly a Pragmatist (if Mr. Robert

Bridges is to be trusted, and surely he is the last person to be inaccurate), as witness his words, "What is Truth? Truth is what the spirit desires." The crowd was grouped cleverly, and we liked the boys fishing or playing ball in the background, just as they would do in a fifteenth-century Florentine picture. We pass by the episode of Fair Rosamund. It was hardly up to the level of the rest, despite the horses dashing across the bridge, and the subsequent pomp of Queen Eleanor's procession. The fact is that such a stage is not suited to the dramatic expression of passion. In any case, Henry seemed to want fire; indeed, we thought that his horse, which managed to eat half of the "dear blossoms, Rosamund's lost coronal," showed more of the true feeling. Back again we come to University history, if Prof. Oman's 'Friar Bacon; or, There's Nothing New under the Sun,' is to be treated as history. We understand that many excellent persons have been somewhat shocked by the introduction of this scene. For ourselves, we judged it very funny, and agree with Bacon when he says, "The public is an ass." The Brazen Head, that prophesies of Rhodes Scholars, and the mediæval motor-car were admirable fooling. St. Scholastica's Day, on the other hand, was a rather spiritless affair. Mr. Godley, with Prof. Oman before his eyes as an awful warning, must have put a tight curb upon his natural wit. Two lines in his libretto, however, came home to the present writer, for they were, he verily believes, the selfsame words he uttered in his last "Town and Gown" twenty years ago:

These be wild doings. Would I could but win
To Balliol College, from this horrid din!

Neither the Proctor nor the Chancellor was impressive. The present Chancellor, looking on from the royal box, must have reflected that there are some things we do better nowadays.

Then came the crowning triumph of the show, the Masque of Mediæval Learning. With the fresco of the Cappella degli Spagnuoli to serve as model, the Seven Liberal Arts appeared as seven stately and beautiful women, led by Divine Theology, herself stately and beautiful as in any painter's dream. But lo! beyond the bridge a leafy screen parts, and there pours forth a Bacchanalian rout headed by dancing fauns. It is Pleasure coming to tempt the Vain Student, and with Pleasure in so entrancing, so bewitching a guise there is surely no hope for him. In "the wicked rout of pleasure" is many a symbolic figure, amongst them Red War, as Carpaccio or Benozzo Gozzoli might have limned him. Happier days in which we live, when even the Wise Student, reading for the Theological School, may yet take part in Volunteer manoeuvres, and perhaps in an occasional Commemoration dance!

The next scene, Henry VIII. and Wolsey, is magnificently rich in colour. Was any other period quite so decorative? Henry and Wolsey are life-like, and Wolsey is an actor of parts. The allegory played before them is a pretty conceit, and the Young Knight on a hobby-horse a pretty fellow. Amy Robsart's funeral then plunges us in gloom, to be instantly dissipated by the Progress of Queen Elizabeth, another spectacular marvel. The Queen, by the way, is in yellow, and not in royal scarlet, as the chronicler expressly mentions to have been the case. We note the first appearance of the hideous farthingale. It persists under James I., and the ladies combine it with equally hideous feathered hats that might still find favour in the East End. James has a full-flavoured Scotch accent.

There are two dear little princes on dearer ponies. Sir Thomas Bodley, Bacon, and Shakspeare are much in evidence, and, taking them man for man, I think it clear that after all it was Sir Thomas Bodley who wrote 'Hamlet.'

The next three scenes are all concerned with Charles I. The first is named 'The Happy Days,' but unfortunately King Charles's head pervades the musical accompaniment, and a Pavan would not in itself seem to be exactly an exhilarating performance. The second scene is better. The thunderous arrival of the King's Messenger is in its way, perhaps, the outstanding feature of the pageant on its dramatic side. Charles in armour is pathetically real. In the last scene the defeated Cavaliers march forth picturesquely battered; but the Roundheads, eminently businesslike men, are forsooth arrayed in clean stage-clothes without a stain or a tear, nor do they render "Let God arise" with any conviction. Perhaps one cannot arrange pageants and ave sympathy with Puritanism.

The expulsion of the Fellows of Magdalen showed some fine effects of colour, but dragged a little. The final scene introduced George III. to St. Giles's Fair. Sir Hubert Parry's Prelude might well interweave the theme of "Wait till the clouds roll by," for by this time soft rain was beginning to descend, and the tumblers of the Fair slipped on the damp grass. However, the vast company of devoted players who have for months past rehearsed their parts under the gloomiest of skies were nothing daunted by a shower, and held on robustly to the end.

M. R.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on Monday the valuable and choice library of Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, M.P., including the following: Penn's copy of Visscher's Map of New Belgium and New England, "the map which settled the limits of the territories of Lord Baltimore and Wm. Penn," 12*l.*; An autograph MS. of J. S. Bach, forming a Suite with Recitations, &c. (6 pp.), 63*l.* Barham's Ingoldsby Legends, first editions, 3 vols., 1840-47, 40*l.*; the major portion of the original autograph MS. of 'The Jackdaw of Rheims' (4 *l.*), 10*l.* Browning's Pauline, 1833, presentation copy, 22*l.*; Bells and Pomegranates, 1841-6, presentation copy, 12*l.* Burns's the Poet's Progress, original autograph MS. (4 pp.), 15*l.* Proof-sheets of various portions of Byron's works, with several original stanzas of 'Childe Harold,' 17*l.* Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, first edition, with the rare date 1865, and some autograph verses, 7*l.* Through the Looking-Glass, 1872, presentation copy, 30*l.* Coleridge's Sibylline Leaves, 1817, with MS. corrections and notes, 45*l.* Combe's Dr. Syntax's Tours, 3 vols., first edition, with 8 original drawings by Rowlandson, 1812-21, 92*l.* Cowper's Poems, 2 vols., first edition, 1782-5, 4*l.* Pickwick Papers, first edition, presentation copy, 1837, 5*l.*; Christmas Carol, presentation copy, 1843, 4*l.*; Cricket on the Hearth, presentation copy, 1846, 40*l.*; Bleak House, presentation copy to his daughters, 1853, 99*l.* Dryden's Eleonora, original MS. (6 *l.*), 1692, 19*l.*; Egan's Life in London, first edition, original parts, 1821, 56*l.*; Gladstone's Home Rule for Ireland, original MS. with several letters, 52*l.* Goldsmith's The Traveller, 1764, 9*l.* The Vicar of Wakefield, first edition, 2 vols., 1766, 100*l.* Kate Greenaway's A Day in a Child's Life, original draft of the MS. and sketches, 86*l.* Keats's original draft of a title-page to 'Endymion,' with Preface and Dedication, &c., 93*l.* Lamb's autograph MS. of 'Dream Children' (2 pp.), 10*l.* Madame de Maintenon, Le Caractère de la princesse Reine Silvaine, autograph MS. signed, 15*l.* Pope, of Taste, original autograph MS., 19*l.* Essay on Man, original MS., &c., 89*l.* Rossetti's Ballads and Sonnets, with original MS. poems, 1881, 10*l.* Original MSS. of Franz Schubert (8), 29*l.* Shelley's Proposal for putting Reform to the vote, original autograph MS. (17 *l.*), 1817,

390*l.* Swift's Gulliver, first edition, 2 vols., 1726, 13*l.* Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, proof-sheets, 1872, 80*l.*; The Brook, original autograph MS. (8 pp.), 300*l.*; The Northern Farmer, original autograph MS. (4 *l.*), 15*l.* Thackeray's Virginians, with an autograph inscription, 1858, 91*l.*; autograph MS. of chaps. iv.-v. of 'Philip' (24*l.* pp.), 24*l.* White's Selborne, author's autograph, 750*l.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Anthology of Prayers for Public Worship, 2*l.* net. Bethune-Baker (J. F.), The Old Faith and the New Learning, Ready To-day to give an Account concerning the Hope which is in You, 6*d.* With an introductory note by the Dean of Westminster.

Child (T.), The Bible: Its Rational Principle of Interpretation, 1*l.*

Gibson (Rt. Rev. E. C. S.), The Old Testament in the New, 3*l.* The Warburtonian Lectures for 1903-7.

Latimer (R. S.), Dr. Baedeker and his Apostolic Work in Russia. Introductory Notes by Princess Nathalie Lieven and Lord Radstock, 3*l.* net.

Sturge (C. Y.), Points of Church Law, and other Writings illustrative of the Law of the Church, 3*l.* net. Westminster Lectures, First and Second Series, 3*l.* each. Edited by F. Aveling.

Law.

Barclay (Sir T.), Problems of International Practice and Diplomacy, 2*l.* net.

Carson (T. H.), Prescription and Custom, 6*l.* Six lectures.

Eldridge (W. H.), Marine Policies, 2*l.*

Whadcoat (G. C.), Every Woman's Own Lawyer, 3*l.* net.

A legal adviser for ladies.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Abbaye of the Holy Ghost, 12*l.* net. Printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde about 1496.

Academy Architecture and Architectural Review, Part I., 4*l.* net. Edited by Alex. Koch.

Cromwell (O.), Finger-Print Photography, 2*l.* net.

Duthie (A. L.), Practical Church Decoration, 3*l.* net. A guide to the design and execution of decoration of churches, &c.

Fellows (G.), Arms, Armour, and Alabaster round Nottingham, 12*l.* net. A brief description of some local alabaster altar-tombs.

Ruskin (J.), Sesame and Lilies: I. Of King's Treasures. II. Of Queens' Gardens, 3*l.* net. Popular Edition. The Political Economy of Art, called later 'A Joy for Ever,' 6*d.* net. With an Introduction by C. F. G. Masterman.

Thomson (D. C.), The Brothers Maris (James, Matthew, William), 5*l.* net. Edited by Charles Holme. The Studio Summer Number.

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, Vol. X., Part II., New Series.

Wheeler (G. O.), Old English Furniture of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, 7*l.* net. Written for the collector, with many illustrations of representative pieces.

Poetry and Drama.

Alexander (H. B.), The Mid-Earth Life. A book of verse containing ballads, songs, &c.

Bogle (M. M.), Witcheries and other Verses, 1*l.* net.

Byron, Poems, 2*l.* net. Selected with an Introduction by C. Whibley. In the Golden Poets.

Frere (The) and the Boye, 7*l.* net. Printed in Fleet Street by Wynkyn de Worde about 1512.

Impatien. Poverty, 1560. One of the Tudor Facsimile Texts printed for subscribers. Interleaved with vellum paper for annotation.

Watts-Dunton (T.), The Work of Cecil Rhodes, 1*l.* A sonnet-sequence.

Bibliography.

Brown (J. D.), The Small Library, 2*l.* A guide to the collection and care of books.

Esdaile (A.), Bibliography of the Writings in Prose and Verse of George Meredith, O.M.

Philosophy.

Thomas (M. E.), A View of Life: Thoughts for Workers and Idlers, 2*l.* net.

Political Economy.

Bray (R. A.), The Town Child, 7*l.* net. A view of the present social state of the child and man in towns. Part I. deals with 'Theory'; Part II. with 'Practice.'

Porter (Lt. P.), The Dangers of Municipal Trading, 2*l.* net.

History and Biography.

Byrne (Miles), Memoirs, edited by his Widow, 2 vols. 1*l.* A new edition, with an Introduction by Stephen Gwynn.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office: Vol. II. Henry VI., 1429-36.

Chronicles concerning Early Babylonian Kings, 2 vols., 8*l.* net each vol. Edited by L. W. King, and including records of the early history of the Kassites and the Country of the Sea. Part of the Studies in Eastern History.

Kelly (M.), Froude: a Study of his Life and Character, 3*l.* net.

Lewes (G. H.), Goethe's Life at Weimar, 1775-9, 2*l.* net. A selection from Lewes's well-known book, which remains one of the best on Goethe in English.

M'Call (H. B.), The Early History of Bedale in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 7*l.* net.

Morrison (J.), New Ideas in India during the Nineteenth Century, 7*l.* net. A study of social, political, and religious developments.

Norie (W. D.), The Life and Adventures of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, Vol. II., 7*l.* net. With numerous illustrations, maps, and facsimiles.

Steiner (B. C.), Maryland during the English Civil Wars, Part II., Series XXV. of Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

Trevelyan (G. M.), Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic, 6*l.* net. With 7 maps and numerous illustrations.

Second Edition, revised.

Geography and Travel.

Ashdown (C. H.), *The City of St. Albans: its Abbey and its Surroundings*, 1/ net. Second Edition.
 Dutt (W. A.), *Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, with its Surroundings*, 6d. net. A handbook for residents and visitors.
 Leader (A.), *Through Jamaica with a Kodak*, 6d. net. With Introductory Notes by the Archbishop of the West Indies and Sir Alfred L. Jones.
 Newett (M. M.), *Canon Pietro Casola's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the Year 1494*, 7/6 net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Adams (J. H.), *Harper's Outdoor Book for Boys*, 6/-
 Henty (E. A.), *Australian Shooting Sketches, and other Stories*, 6/-

Philately.

New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. (Vol. VI.) Misbode-Monopoly, edited by Henry Bradley, 5/- For last review see *Athenæum*, May 25, p. 626.

School Books.

Bourrienne (L. A. F. de), *La Jeunesse de Bonaparte*, 2/6. Edited by A. Canivet in the Oxford Modern French Series.
 Edwards (R. W. K.), *Five Thousand Arithmetical Examples and Exercises*, 3/6. With Answers.
 Ellis (R.), *Appendix Vergiliana*, 3/6. A critical text of the lesser poems attributed to Virgil.
 Heaton (E. W.), *A Scientific Geography*, 1/3 net. Book V. Africa.
 Michelet (J.), *Louis XI et Charles le Téméraire*, 2/6. Edited by E. Renault in the Oxford Modern French Series.
 Robinson (W. S.), *An Illustrated History of England*, 2/6. Period I. to the End of the Commonwealth, 1600. For the middle forms of schools and for students working for the Oxford and Cambridge Local and similar examinations.

Science.

Chatley (H.), *The Problem of Flight*, 10/6 net. A textbook of aerial engineering.
 Davis (W. J.), *The Birds of Kent*, 6/- net.
 Felthwaite (W.) and Remington (J. S.), *Science at Work*, 1/- net. With 11 half-tone illustrations.
 Follwell (P.), *The Book of the Chrysanthemum*, 2/6 net. In Handbooks of Practical Gardening.
 Fyfe (H. C.), *Submarine Warfare Past and Present*, 7/6 net. Second Edition, revised by J. Leyland. For former notice see *Athenæum*, Aug. 9, 1902, p. 188.

Lockwood (C. B.), *Clinical Lectures and Addresses on Surgery*, 5/- net. One of the Oxford Medical Publications.

Milne (J. S.), *Surgical Instruments in Greek and Roman Times*, 1/4 net. With illustrations, and a bibliography, together with a list of many instruments of the kind preserved in various museums.
 Oordt (J. F. van), *Origins of the Bantu: a Preliminary Study*.
 Poole (C. P.), *Diagrams of Electrical Connections*, 8/6 net.

Poynton (F. J.), *Heart Disease and Thoracic Aneurysm*, 5/- net. Another of the Oxford Medical Publications.
 Pusey (W. A.), *The Principles and Practice of Dermatology*, 25/- net.

Richards (J. W.), *Metallurgical Calculations: Part II. Iron and Steel*, 8/6 net.
 Seidell (A.), *Solubilities of Inorganic and Organic Substances*, 12/6 net. A handbook of the most reliable quantitative solubility determinations.

Stomahen (C.), *The Birds of the British Islands*, Part VI., 7/6 net. With Illustrations by L. M. Medland. In twenty parts. For former notices see *Athenæum*, March 30, 1907, p. 886; June 22, 1907, p. 764.

Strahan (A.), *The Geology of the South Wales Coal-Field: Part IX. West Gower and the Country around Pembrey*, 6d. An account of the region comprised in Sheet 246 of the map.

Transactions of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, Vol. XX. Part II., 3/-

Fiction.

Boyce (N.), *A Pioneer of To-day*, 6/-. An American tale. The scene is laid in Texas.
 Brady (C. T.) and Peple (E.), *Richard the Brazen*, 6/-. The scene is laid in Texas.

Broughton (R.), *Nancy*, 6d. Popular Edition. For former notice see *Athenæum*, Nov. 8, 1873, p. 592.

Byatt (H.), *Land o' Gold*, 6/-. A story of East Anglia in the days of British agricultural prosperity.

Cleeve (L.), *The Mascotte of Park Lane*, 6/-. The story deals with a South African magnate.

Copping (A. E.), *Gotty and the Guv'nor*, 6/-. With 24 illustrations by Will Owen. The story of the doings of Gotty, a famous fisherman of Leigh, near Southend.

Deakin (Dorothea), *Georgie*, 6/-.
 De La Pasture (Mrs. H.), *Deborah of Tod's*, 3/6. New Edition. For former notice see *Athenæum*, Dec. 25, 1897, p. 878.

Erskine (Mrs. S.), *The Magic Plumes*, 6/-. The scene of the story is laid in Mexico, and although it is mainly concerned with modern society, the mystery and the magic of ancient Mexico play their part.

Fox-Davies (A. C.), *The Manulever Murders*, 6/-.
 Grimshaw (Beatrice), *Vaiti of the Islands*, 6/-.
 Haggard (A.), *Malcolm the Patriot*, 6/-.
 Hamilton (A.), *The Palm-Oil Ruffian*, 6/-. A romance of the West Coast of Africa.

Hay (W.), *Herrick of Reality Swamp*, 6/-. The story is set in Australia in the old convict days.

Hume (F.), *The Secret Passage*, 6d. New Edition.

James (W.), *Bachelor Betty*, 6/-. See p. 11.

Knight (Maude C.), *Chance the Changeling*, 6/-.
 Le Queux (W.), *The Count's Chauffeur*, 6/-. Written in the form of the confessions of George Ewart, chauffeur to Count Bindo di Ferraris.

Nicholson (M.), *The Port of Missing Men*, 6/-.
 Pain (B.), *Wilhelmina in London*, 1/ net. Popular Edition.

For former notice see *Athenæum*, Aug. 18, 1906, p. 182.

Pratt (F. V.), *Sweet Mountain Maid*, 3/6.

Sims (G. R.), *Three Brass Balls*, 6d. Popular Edition.

Walneman (P.), *The Bay of Lilacs*, 6/-. Deals with the gradual unfolding of a woman's secret, and the awakening of an Englishman, already nearing middle age, who sees a new sensation among the forests of Finland, and finds there the spirit of youth and love hitherto denied to him.

Walderick (F.), *The Prophet*, 6/-.
 Walderick (F.), *The Prophet*, 6/-.

Wales (H.), Mr. and Mrs. Villiers, 1/- net. Popular Edition. For former notice see *Athenæum*, July 28, 1906, p. 98.
 Warden (G.), *The Nut-Browne Mayd*, 6/-. A Riviera mystery.
 Webster (Jean), *Jerry Junior*, 6/-.
 Wintle (G.), *The Gentleman Tramp*, 6/-. Frontispiece by J. Macfarlane.

Wyndham (H.), *Reginald Auberon*, 6/-. This story may be described as a study in selfishness.

General Literature.

Alston (L.), *The White Man's Work in Asia and Africa*, 3/- net. A discussion of the main difficulties of the Colour Question.

Book of the League of Mercy, 5/- net. A collection of articles, sketches, &c., after the now well-known style of 'Printers' Pie,' edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.

Case for Women's Suffrage, 2/0 net. Edited by Brougham Villiers, with contributions by many leaders of the movement.

Trewly (A.), *Healthy Boyhood*, 1/6. With an Introduction by Sir Dyce Duckworth, and a Foreword by Earl Roberts.

Pamphlets.

Browne (A. B.), *The New Testament Books: a Fair Field and No Favour*, 3d.

Birmingham, Forty-Fifth Annual Report of the Free Libraries Committee.

English Ecclesiastical Embroideries (Thirteenth to Sixteenth Century) in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, 1/-d. With 3 illustrations.

Lindley (P.), *Summer Holidays*. A handbook issued by the G. E. R.

*FOR EIGN.**Theology.*

Gottschick (J.), *Ethik*, 7m. Kleine Texte für theologische Vorlesungen und Übungen.

Die Didache, Second Edition, 0m. 30/-; Symbole der alten Kirche, 0m. 30/-; Liturgische Texte—Ordo Missae secundum Missale Romanum, 0m. 40/-; Antike Fluchtafeln, 0m. 60/-; Die Wittenberger und Leisniger Kästenordnung, 0m. 60/-; Die jüdisch-aramäischen Papiri von Assuan, 1m.; Martin Luthers geistliche Lieder, 0m. 60/-.

Rabbath (A.), *Documents inédits pour servir à l'Histoire du Christianisme en Orient* (XVI-XIX. Siècle), Vol. III. Part I.

Steinmetzer (F.), *Néue Untersuchungen üb. die Geschichtlichkeit der Juditherzählung*, 6m. Bibliography.

Fontana (L.), *Bibliografia degli Statuti dei Comuni dell'Italia Superiore*, 3 vols. These handsome volumes contain a life of the compiler, and an index of persons and places running to nearly 150 pages.

History and Biography.

Barbert (L. A.), *Les grandes Eaux de Versailles*, 25fr.

Bocher (C.), *Mémoires 1816-1907*, 7fr. 50.

Brunetière (F.), *Discours de Combat*, 3fr. 50. The third and last series.

Lamy (E.), *Témoins de Jours passés*, 3fr. 50.

Revue historique de la Question Louis XVII., Vol. III. No. 1, 2fr.

Schmidt (C.), *Les Sources de l'Histoire de France depuis 1789 aux Archives nationales*, 5fr.

Taurines (G. de), *Aventuriers et Femmes de qualité*, 2fr. 50.

Vitrac (M.), *Les Énigmes de l'Histoire: Philippe Égalité et M. Chiappini*, Histoire d'une Substitution, 5fr.

Philology.

Grasserre (R. de la), *Étude scientifique sur l'Argot et le Parler populaire*, 6fr.

Rose (V.), *Egidii Corboliensis Vaticus de Signis et Symptomaticis Aegritudinum*, ed. 2m. 80.

William (J.), *Diogenis Oenoandensis Fragmenta*, ed., 2m. 40.

Science.

Einhart (J. G.), *Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung u. Lage der Elektrotechnik in den Schweiz*, 5m.

General Literature.

Lanzalone (G.), *Accenni di Critica nuova*, Third Edition, 11. 50.

Nion (F. de), *Notre Chair*, 3fr. 50.

* * * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

THE forthcoming number of *Folk-Lore* will contain a long article by Miss Eleanor Hull on 'The Development of the Idea of Hades in Celtic Literature'; an answer by Dr. A. W. Howitt to Mr. N. W. Thomas's criticism of his views concerning the marriage customs of the Australian aborigines; and a Supplement by Miss M. Roalfe Cox to her monumental work on Cinderella.

THE NEW SPALDING CLUB proposes to add a third volume to the late Sir William Geddes's 'Musa Latina Aberdonensis,' to include selections from the writings of the local Latin poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Not the least distinguished of these was David Leech (or Leochæus, as he latinized his surname), M.A. of King's College, Aberdeen, 1624; Regent there 1627-32; Sub-Principal 1632-8. In 1657 he published a small

volume of Latin verse, 'Parerga Davidis Leochæi Scoto-Britanni,' which is of exceptional rarity. It is noted by Lowndes and by Hazlitt, and David Laing had an imperfect copy. But there is no copy in the British Museum, Bodleian, Advocates', Signet, or Chetham Libraries; nor in the University Libraries of Cambridge, Dublin, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, or Edinburgh; nor in the Rylands, Mitchell, Huth, or Haigh Hall Libraries. Mr. P. J. Anderson, of the Aberdeen University Library, would be glad to hear of a copy in the hands of any one who would lend it for a few days. Leech, it may be added, has a place in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

IN connexion with the Pageant at Bury St. Edmunds Dr. H. J. D. Astley will publish shortly through Mr. Elliot Stock a volume entitled 'Bury St. Edmunds: Notes and Impressions.'

THE LIBRARY of Trinity College, Dublin, will be closed for a fortnight from next Monday.

WE are pleased to notice that the recent birthday honours include a baronetcy for Mr. Walter Scott, the head of a Northern firm of publishers which has done much to popularize good books; and knighthoods for Principal Donaldson, of St. Andrews, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Prof. J. K. Laughton, and Prof. John Rhys, who have all in different ways made notable contributions to scholarship or letters.

A NUMBER of MSS. and relics of various members of the Brontë family will be offered for sale by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on the 26th inst. The MSS. of Charlotte Brontë include 'Caroline Vernon: a Story,' apparently complete and unpublished, on 106 pages octavo, signed "Charles Townshend," and dated March 26th, 1839; and a story without a title, on 49 pages octavo, also signed "C. Townshend," and dated 1839. Another MS. by Charlotte contains 'Poems,' on 50 pages, dated 1836-7, some unpublished, whilst those which have been printed differ from the MS. Another lot comprises nine tiny volumes of juvenile tales in a minute handwriting, six being in the autograph of Charlotte, and three in that of her brother Patrick. There is also a MS. volume of poems by Emily, extending to 68 pages, in very small writing.

THE historical pageant given in Dublin last week was interesting and successful in spite of discouraging weather. The incidents connected with the alliance between Dermot, King of Leinster, and Henry II. of England were set forth in dramatic scenes, and the lines spoken by the several players reached at times a high literary level. Mr. C. Maunsell as Henry II., Mr. Lane Joynt as Dermot, Miss Violet Mervyn as Eva, and Mr. James Duncan as the Scribe were amongst the most successful impersonators.

AT their rooms in Conduit Street this week Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley have been selling the contents of a well-known Sussex mansion. Among the books were [George Eliot's novels, original edi-

tions, which brought 15 guineas; a set of Victor Hugo's novels, 13½ guineas; and Mr. Andrew Lang's six Fairy Books, 9½ 10s.

MR. J. ERNEST AUDEN writes:—

"I have not the honour to be the son of Prebendary Auden, editor of 'Memorials of Old Shropshire,' as your reviewer seems to think. I occupy the more humble position of nephew."

THE three Committees, in London, New York, and Rome, of the Keats-Shelley Memorial announce that the house in the Piazza di Spagna where Keats died has been acquired as a memorial to both poets. Of the purchase money—105,000 lire—15,000 lire is still unpaid. The Committee is anxious that the rooms occupied by Keats should be furnished as soon as possible with suitable bookshelves and other cases to contain literature of all sorts connected with the poets, as well as personal relics. A maintenance fund is also needed. A collection of relics has been well begun. Contributions to complete the execution of the scheme will be gratefully received by Mr. Harold Boulton, the Secretary of the British Committee, 120, Victoria Street, W.

DR. C. A. M. FENNELL writes:—

"Your correspondent J. curiously misunderstands the very clear position of Cambridge 'purists' in imagining that they 'see a dangerous precedent in conferring degrees outside the Senate House.' They see a possibly illegal act and a dangerous precedent in holding a University Congregation outside Cambridge. If J. considers these views to be identical, there is an end of the matter. Several persons who signed the formal protest felt no 'disgust' at the irregularity, but merely thought it well to do what they could towards preventing the creation of a precedent for holding Congregations wherever the dominant faction may find it convenient to do so."

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO. send us the following:—

"The censures of your reviewer (*Athenæum*, June 22nd) upon certain typographical blemishes in Miss Betham-Edwards's book 'Literary Rambles in France' were followed, not unnaturally (*Athenæum*, June 29th), by her letter disclaiming responsibility for the revision of the sheets. A letter of apology, some of your readers might think, would not have been superfluous from the publishers of the book. This would certainly have been our view, had not the correction of the proofs been expressly, and almost ostentatiously, taken out of our hands by the author's own representative."

In its further list of prizes the Académie Française has included translations as well as original works. For instance, the Prix Langlois (1,200 fr.) is divided between M. Legouin, for his translation of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' and Madame Dieulafoy for her version, 'L'Epoque parfaite,' from Ray Luis de Léon. The Prix Marcellin Guérin (5,000 fr.) is divided among a number of competitors. M. Émile Haumont for 'Ivan Tourgueniev, la Vie et l'Œuvre'; M. Maurice Muret for 'La Littérature italienne d'aujourd'hui'; M. Rodocanachi for 'Les Femmes italiennes à l'Époque de la Renaissance'; M. Aubert for 'La Paix japonaise'; M. Charles Diehl for 'Figures byzantines'; and two others.

SABIN'S bibliographical 'Dictionary' in America, like that of Lowndes in this country, has remained up to the present the only comprehensive work of its kind, in spite of its serious deficiencies. Since the first part of this important work appeared some forty years ago, hundreds of new books and pamphlets have been discovered, and prices have been widely altered. With the valuable assistance of Mr. Stan V. Henkels, the veteran auctioneer of Philadelphia, Mr. T. L. Bradford, the compiler of a bibliography of Hahnemann, has undertaken to supply the deficiencies of Sabin, and the 'Bibliographer's Manual of American History' will extend to five royal octavo volumes, with an average of 1,600 titles in each volume. The last volume will include a double index: (1) Short titles arranged alphabetically by States, and (2) of subjects. The prices realized for each item during the last forty years will be given.

MR. LAWRENCE LEWIS contributes to the Boston *Evening Transcript* of June 19th a capital article on the Harvard series of *The Spectator*, and makes the surprising statement—for the accuracy of which we do not vouch—that there are only three complete sets in existence—one in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; one in the Robert Hoe Library, New York; and Malone's copy recently acquired by Harvard College Library. Mr Lewis states that "the history of the set before Malone secured it, and, after his death, until it came into the possession of Mr. Bement, is unknown." This is, at all events, inaccurate in part. It occurred in a miscellaneous book sale at Sotheby's, on February 20th, 1901, when it was bought by Mr. Quaritch for 7l. It passed into the library of Mr. Bement, of Philadelphia, and was acquired by Harvard for 500 dollars towards the end of last year, as *The Athenæum* of January 5th last notes.

PROF. KARL UMPFENBACH, whose death at the age of seventy-five is announced from Giessen, where he passed the last years of his life, was till 1900 Professor of Political Economy at the University of Königsberg, and author of 'Des Volkes Erbe,' 'Volkswirtschaftslehre,' and 'Kapital in seiner Kulturbedeutung.'

THE Société du Mercure de France issue this week the 'Correspondance d'Alfred de Musset, 1827-1857,' edited by M. Léon Séché, and 'Les Féeries intérieures,' by Saint-Pol-Roux, one of the most original poets of the Symbolist School, who was called fifteen years ago "le Magnifique," and now keeps aloof from his former friends, living at the far end of Brittany.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers of some interest are Education, Building Regulations for planning and fitting Public Elementary Schools (2d.); Regulations for Secondary Schools (2½d.); General Report on the Instruction and Training of Pupil Teachers, 1903-7, with Historical Introduction (7s. 8d.); and Directory of Industrial Associations in the United Kingdom in 1907 (11d.).

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE,

Nature's Own Gardens. Written and illustrated in Colour and Line by Maude U. Clarke. (Dent.)—Nature has come to her own, and revels in her worshippers, who are numerous in these latter days. As a reaction from the prim taste and traditional formalism of previous generations this is a healthy condition; but occasionally the cult is overdone. Nature, in short, assumes that very property of Deity which is implied by her altars, and her faithful rise to heights of enthusiasm where sober citizens may not follow them. Mrs. Clarke has been fortunate and talented enough to provide both the pictures and the letterpress for this missal of hers. It is, however, of too vast proportions to be carried about in the pocket. Intelligence and thought and knowledge have worked hand in hand; and we appreciate these so much that we lament the more the lack of restraint with which the book is written. The introduction is a good instance of this preciousness, which compares the flowers of the field to a song which lives "singing to our eyes." Here is a characteristic sentiment about the dog-violet:—

"To me the violet's colour suggests both Aspiration and deep Comfort. The blue of the sky that draws us upward and outward from our little selves, and the purple of the distant earth, that purple-blue that soothes and hushes the spirit with a sense of distance. For distance is freedom; and the colour of distance has no sense of cramp or shock or hindrance in it."

It will be seen that there is an idea in this passage which was worth embroidering; but the author does not escape here, as elsewhere, the charge of being "highfalutin." Her sentimental attitude to Nature affects her in all her moods. It is well to approach Nature with affection, and even with reverence; but there is no "call" to do so with obsequiousness. Yet apart from the manner the matter is admirable. The author, we gather, records her impressions from Wiltshire, and naturally her observations do not always tally with those derived from other counties; but her attitude is truthful, and we cannot doubt any of her notes. Indeed, we welcome them, for the researches of a genuine lover of Nature are always valuable. The coloured plates are adequate without being specially remarkable, and the volume is handsomely got up. Under several months the author's notes on adaptation for cultivated gardens will repay consultation, particularly those dealing with the wild garden in copes.

The Book of Rock and Water Gardens. By Charles Thonger. (John Lane.)—Mr. Thonger wins our heart at once by his initial sentences condemnatory of the rockery which disgraced Mid-Victorian gardening. The rockery he declares to be an "uncouth excrescence," "ugly and ridiculous," an "eyesore" and a "horrible disease." These terms can hardly appear too strong to any one possessed of a little taste. Yet Mr. Thonger hardly sees that from one point of view the rock garden, as distinct from the rockery, exposes itself to criticism. All gardens, as he rightly says, are necessarily artificial, inasmuch as they emulate Nature and improve on her. The question might be raised as to whether emulation of Nature was directed wisely in the case of the rock garden. In that garden it is the design of the gardener to acclimate flowers and plants which Nature reserves for Alpine

regions. This reserve of Nature is dictated by her economy. The strong-growing plants and shrubs, the lush flowers of the arable regions, would overpower the thinner growths of higher altitudes, which therefore only got their chance in districts in which the grosser plants will not thrive. Hence the vegetation of the Alps, which the gardener seeks to reproduce in miniature somewhere in a reserved space within his walls. The only excuse for any such reproduction is of course beauty; and the beauty of saxifrage and its congeners will hardly justify the existence of most rock gardens. As well might the gardener put aside a space within his walls for, let us say, a cornfield garden. On the other hand, the adaptability of water to gardens is obvious. It should be a permanent feature of a landscape, and treated decoratively is of invaluable assistance. In these remarks we are not disparaging the use of rock gardens, but merely criticizing the undue enthusiasm of the amateur. Books have been even written on wall-gardens, which is to say, on the practicability of growing flowers in wall crannies! How much more, then, is the rock garden justifiable! The fact is, however, that the cult of the garden is getting out of hand, and needs an austere discipline. Yet all this is not to say that Mr. Thonger does not know his subjects, and treat them with a generous breadth. His information, or his memory, is at fault sometimes in his recommendations, but any one following his lead will not go far wrong. The lists of plants, both for rock gardens and water gardens, are particularly useful; and the illustrations help to keep this volume well on the level of its predecessors in the series edited by Mr. Roberts.

Flowers of the Field. By the Rev. C. A. Johns. Edited by C. Elliott. With 92 Coloured Illustrations by E. N. Gwatkin (Routledge & Sons).—This volume is well known to amateur seekers after flowers as a useful source of information, which "though founded on a scientific basis," reduces the technical side of description as far as possible. The present edition is considerably improved and enlarged, the 92 illustrations by Miss Gwatkin being as a rule excellent. We are pleased to see that they include the *Mimulus luteus*, which is described in the text as "not uncommonly found naturalized by streams and in marshy meadows." This attractive plant, a native of North America, is now really a common wild flower in this country, as we have said more than once when we found it neglected in various lists of county flowers. So much cannot be said for obvious escapes from gardens like the *Polemonium* ("Jacob's ladder"), which is rare enough to be omitted. In a few cases the illustrations have not come out well, but most of them will be of real assistance to the class for whom this book is intended.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—*June 19.*—Dr. Aubrey Strahan, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. P. G. H. Boswell, T. O. Bosworth, R. J. Browne, J. W. Dunn, G. B. Hill, B. Morgan, F. W. Smith, J. A. Thomson, E. W. Vredenburg, and L. J. Wills were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'The Inferior Oolite and Contiguous Deposits of the Bath-Doulting District,' and 'The Inferior Oolite and Contiguous Deposits of the District between the Rissington and Burford,' by Mr. Linsdall Richardson.—'The Flora of the Inferior Oolite of Brora, Sutherland,' by Miss M. C. Stopes,—'The Constitution of the Interior of the Earth as revealed by Earthquakes (Second Communication): Some New Light on the Origin of the Oceans,' by Mr. R. Dixon Oldham,—and

'The Swansea Earthquake of June 27th, 1906,' and 'The Ochil Earthquakes of September, 1900, to April, 1907,' by Dr. C. Davison. The next ordinary evening meeting of the Society will be held on Wednesday, November 6th.

LINNEAN.—*June 20.*—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. W. Smith, Mr. M. A. Phillips, and Mr. F. A. Gardiner were admitted Fellows.—Mr. R. S. Pearson was elected a Fellow.—The President read a letter congratulating Sir J. D. Hooker on his sixty-five years of Fellowship of the Linnean Society, and the approaching completion of his ninetieth year, which was signed by the Fellows present.—Mr. W. C. Worsell exhibited some remarkable cases of carpelody of the inner stamens of *Papaver commutatum*, selected from a bed of plants at Kew so labelled, with one specimen of *P. orientale* showing the same peculiarity of separate carpels surrounding the capsule.—Dr. Scott and Mr. J. C. Shenstone spoke on this exhibit.—The General Secretary exhibited two photographs he had received from Prof. van Leersum, of Leiden, of two pages from the audience book of Herman Boerhaave, showing the signature of Carl Linnaeus on each, with many other signatures of men who afterwards became famous. Dr. A. B. Rendle mentioned the celebrated letter of Boerhaave introducing Linnaeus to Sloane, now on view at the British Museum (Natural History).—The paper by the late Dr. Maxwell T. Masters, 'On the Distribution of Conifers in China and Neighbouring Countries,' was briefly explained by Dr. Rendle.—Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner laid before the meeting a group of papers on the collections of H.M.S. Sealark, namely, Mr. E. E. Green, on Coccidae; his own Introduction, Part II.; and Mr. Foslie's account of Lithothamnia, with lantern-slides. Mr. Borradaile's abstract was read on his behalf by Dr. W. E. Calman.—Another group of papers followed, on collections obtained during the cruise of the yacht Silver Belle, namely, Report by Dr. Wolfenden; Mr. Tattersall on the Amphipoda, explained by the Rev. T. R. Stebbing; Mr. G. P. Farran on *Pyrosoma spicatum*, with remarks by the President; and Messrs. E. W. L. Holt and L. Byrne on the fishes obtained, explained by Dr. Günther.—A paper by Mr. and Mrs. Clement Reid, 'On the Pre-Glacial Flora of Britain,' was read in title.—Mr. A. W. Waters' paper on 'Species and Ovicells of Tubucularia' was read in abstract.—Dr. W. E. Hoyle's account of the Cephalopoda of the Sudan was communicated by the President.—Mr. E. A. N. Arber's paper on Triassic species of Zamites and *Pterophyllum* was read in title.—Dr. Rendle gave an account of the plants collected on Mount Ruwenzori by Dr. A. F. R. Wollaston in 1906, from the paper by Messrs. E. G. Baker, S. L. Moore, and A. B. Rendle. Mr. E. G. Baker, Prof. Dendy, Mr. N. E. Brown, and Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner joined in the discussion.—The remaining papers were taken as read, namely, Dr. F. E. Fritsch on 'The Anatomy of the Julianiacæ'; and Mr. G. S. West on 'Certain Critical Freshwater Algae.'—The next general meeting will be held on Thursday, November 7th.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*June 18.*—Mr. G. A. Boulenger, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during May.—Mr. H. O. Bax-Ironside, H.B.M. Minister to Venezuela, exhibited a series of eighteen models of Venezuelan animals. The models had been made from living specimens by a native Indian, the material employed being Ballata gum.—Mr. C. J. Gahan exhibited the female of a luminous beetle of a species of *Phengodes* from Manaos, Brazil.—Mr. C. L. Boulenger exhibited and made remarks on a new Hydromedusan, for which he proposed the name *Merisia lyonsi*, and of which examples of both polyp and medusa stages were obtained by Dr. Cunningham and himself during their recent exploration of Lake Birket Gurun in the Fayum.—Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited two young examples of the common squirrel which had undergone a peculiar change in colour.—Dr. F. W. Jones read a paper entitled 'On the Growth-Forms and supposed Species in Corals,' in which he showed that the growth-form of the colony was the outcome of the conditions of the environment, and was not a specific character.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a paper on the lizard of the Ionian Islands which

had been named *Lacerta ionica* by Herr Philip Lehrs. He stated his opinion that this lizard was merely a variety of *L. taurica*, Fallas.—Mr. Hamilton H. Drues communicated a paper on 'Neotropical Lycaenidæ,' in which a large number of new forms were described and the synonymy of many others discussed.—A communication from Mr. C. Tate Regan contained descriptions of *Velifer hypolepterus* and of a new fish of the genus *Velifer*.—A second communication from Mr. Regan, entitled 'On the Anatomy, Classification, and Systematic Position of the Teleostean Fishes of the Sub-Order Halotrigonathi,' showed that the Lampridae, Veliferidae, Trachypteridae, and Lophotidae formed a natural group closely related to the Beryciformes, from which they differed especially in the structure of the mouth.—Mr. R. I. Pocock gave a brief abstract of a monograph on the monkeys of the genus *Cercopithecus*, and pointed out that all the known forms of this genus might be arranged into groups typified by the following species: *patae*, *atthiops*, *petaurista*, *cephus*, *nictitans*, *leucampyx*, *albigularis*, *mona*, *neglectus*, *hoestii*, and *diana*. He also read a paper upon some African species of *Felis*, based upon specimens exhibited in the Society's gardens.—Mr. R. T. Günther contributed a paper on the jelly-fish of the genus *Limnoconida* collected during the Third Tanganyika Expedition. The material had been obtained on four distinct dates in September, November, and February, by Dr. W. A. Cunningham, and therefore during the season of the great rains.—This meeting closed the Session 1906-7. The next session will commence in November.

MICROSCOPICAL.—*June 19.*—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Dr. Hebb called attention to a slide of cow's hair, presented by Mr. J. E. Lord, who in a letter accompanying the slide said that the hair, which showed a wool-like structure, was taken from the flank of the cow. Hair of this description was used in the manufacture of felt for exportation to a foreign port, where, owing to the prohibitive tariff, it had to be free from wool. The felt was refused admittance, except on a higher scale of tariff, on the ground that it contained wool. This led to an examination of the constituents of the felt, and the wool was traced to the cow. Mr. Lord added that hair is found on many goats, the llama, and the camel, which is commercially known as wool. Dr. Hebb also showed two interesting slides of fluid crystals. He said an intermediate physical state existed between the solid and liquid forms of matter, i.e., some substances presented themselves as liquids whilst retaining certain characteristics of their solid state. This intermediate state had been found to occur in animal tissues, and it was to Adami and Aschoff that we owed the demonstration of potential fluid crystals in certain organs, e.g., the adrenal gland. The slides exhibited were sections cut from the fresh tissue of the adrenal gland. In the one illuminated by ordinary light the sphaero-crystals were indistinguishable from common fat globules, but in the one illuminated by polarized light they evidently possessed the power of double refraction, and showed a well-marked black cross.—Mr. Rousselet exhibited a remarkably fine slide of a group of six specimens of *Stephanoceros* mounted.—The Secretary read a paper, by Mr. E. M. Nelson, on 'Eyespices for the Microscope.' The paper had reference to a new eyepiece calculated by Mr. Nelson, and described by him in his presidential address in 1900. He said that in his own work these eyepieces have superseded those of the compensation form. There is no reason why they should not be produced at a price only slightly in excess of the ordinary Huygenian, as they are composed of only two biconvex lenses. In these eyepieces the refractions are equally divided between the two lenses, and the equation for achromatism given by Coddington and others is also satisfied. Mr. Nelson gave a table for the construction of eyepieces of various powers.—Mr. F. Enock delivered a lecture on the life-history of the tiger-beetle and illustrated the subject by a series of beautiful lantern-slides, exhibiting the insect in all stages, the structure of its burrow, and its method of capturing its prey.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*July 1.*—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Mr. G. Jamieson, Dr. S. Shore Nightingale, Mr.

W. Stone, Mr. H. S. Stoneham, and Mr. E. Turk were elected members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—June 26.—*Annual Meeting.*—Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley in the chair.—The Prince of Wales was re-elected President, an office which His Royal Highness has filled since 1901.—The Report reviewed the proceedings of the Society during the past session; it referred to the award of the Albert Medal to Lord Cromer, and gave a list of the other medals awarded during the session. Amongst the prizes announced for next year are a Gold Medal under the Benjamin Shaw Trust, for Industrial Hygiene; similar medals, under the Stock and Mulready Trusts, to Students of Schools of Art; and one, under the Fothergill Trust, for the best portable apparatus for use in mines and other places where the air is noxious, to enable men to undertake rescue work. There was a slight increase in the number of candidates at the Society's examinations, the total number of papers worked being 24,568. It was announced that a committee had been appointed to make further investigation into the subject of the deterioration of paper, on which a committee had reported in 1898. The election of the King of Norway and the King of Denmark as Honorary Royal Members was mentioned. The Report concluded with a reference to the members who had died during the past year, the most noticeable being Sir Benjamin Baker.

HELLENIC.—June 25.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. Percy Gardner, President, in the chair.—The meeting was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House, among those present being Prof. Lewis Campbell, Dr. Sandys, Mr. S. H. Butcher, M.P., Prof. Waldstein, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Prof. Ernest Gardner, Mr. G. F. Hill, Mr. W. C. F. Anderson, Mr. H. G. Dakyns, Mrs. S. Arthur Strong, and Mr. George Macmillan (Hon. Secretary).

The Hon. Secretary read the Report of the Council, which showed that the work of the Society had displayed abundant vitality in its several departments during the past year. The general meetings had been well attended, and had led to interesting discussions. Reference was made to the discoveries by members of the British School at Athens on the site of ancient Sparta, and to the official catalogue of the sculpture in the Capitoline Museum undertaken by members of the British School at Rome. After an account of books added to the Library it was stated that the collection of negatives, slides, and photographs again showed a profit on the year's working. The financial position of the Society was satisfactory, the revenue account exhibiting a surplus of £117, while on the balance-sheet the surplus of assets over liabilities was £283. It was urged, however, that if members would contribute to the recently established Endowment Fund the efficiency of the Society might be still further improved. During the year the Council had sent a congratulatory address to one of the Honorary Members of the Society, Hamdy Bey, on the completion of twenty-five years of office as Director of the Museum at Constantinople. Two Honorary Members had died, viz., Prof. Otto Benndorf of Vienna and Prof. F. Blass of Halle. Both were well known in England, and had given valuable help to British scholars. The death of Prof. Pelham, the President of Trinity, had deprived the Society of one of its Vice-Presidents, and a man who had taken a keen interest in its work from the foundation. Thirty-two Members and three Student-Associates had been elected during the year, while thirty-eight had been lost by death or resignation. The present total of members was 921, and of subscribing libraries 184 (being an increase of 14 during the year).

In moving the adoption of the Report the President delivered the usual address, intended, as he put it, to mark the milestones of the Society's course, and to consider what it had done and yet had to do. Referring first to the losses by death, Prof. Gardner spoke of the services rendered to learning by Prof. Pelham and by Mr. E. S. Shuckburgh. Mention was also made in detail of the work of Prof. Blass on the Attic orators and the New Testament writers, and of the help which he gave to Drs. Grenfell and Hunt in the decipherment and identification of Greek literary papyri. To Prof. Benndorf's work as an archeologist, and the virtual founder of the Austrian Archaeological

Institute, Prof. Gardner paid eloquent tribute, and referred with satisfaction to the high opinion expressed by Dr. Benndorf of the value of *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Prof. Gardner next alluded to the recent publication of addresses and papers by the late Sir Richard Jebb, and expressed the hope that the Society would always cherish the traditions which he represented. In particular connexion with the Romanes Lecture on Humanism Prof. Gardner said that there were many scholars, but few who really deserved the name of Humanist, which since the days of Erasmus had scarcely been better earned by any other man than by Sir Richard Jebb. Turning next to the progress made in Hellenic studies during the past year, the President mentioned first the excellent and varied quality of the articles contributed to *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, and expressed his satisfaction at the inclusion of papers primarily historical. Greek life in all its manifestations was one. Each branch of Hellenic study threw light on other branches. The history of institutions, of literature, of philosophy, and of art was but one history after all, and no man could properly understand one side of Greek history who had not some knowledge of all. A complete account of the gains of the year was unnecessary on this occasion because the Classical Association, under the editorial care of Dr. Rouse, now issued every year a brief but complete Summary under the title 'The Year's Work in Classical Studies.' Prof. Gardner therefore restricted his remarks to discoveries and books which seemed to him of special interest. Mr. Arthur Evans had only recently discovered a complete new wing of the famous palace at Knossus, which imperatively demanded excavation. Mr. Evans had also been studying more fully the material already available, and had mapped out nine successive periods of Minoan history, early, middle, and later; while it was becoming evident that the prehistoric remains of the Cyclades, and even of Italy, might be classified on lines parallel to those which could be fixed in Crete. There was now set up at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford a very extensive arrangement of originals and facsimiles classified according to period, giving the student such a conspectus of the products of Minoan civilization as could be seen nowhere else, except in the museum at Candia. Our knowledge of the art of the Mycenaean age in Greece itself had been increased by the excellent reconstruction at the British Museum of the façade of the beehive tomb at Mycenae which bore the name of Atreus. Prof. Ronald Burrows's volume on the recent discoveries in Crete was strongly recommended to members as a learned and accurate account, written from a broad historic point of view, which enabled any reader to realize the character of the great Minoan civilization. Turning to discoveries relating to the historic rather than the prehistoric period of Greece, Prof. Gardner spoke of vase-fragments found by the German excavators at Miletus, which proved the early foundation of that great Ionian Colony, and of the tracing of the plan of the most important temples and buildings. At Syracuse had been found remains of the ancient Sikel peoples which gave the touching point between the ancient native civilization of Sicily, and the new culture brought in from Corinth by Greek settlers. At Sparta the excavations of the British School had brought to light, first the site of the shrine of Artemis Orthia, and then that of the bronze-lined temple of Athena Chalkioikos, strewn with innumerable votive offerings in lead and terra-cotta. In Rome a most valuable date had been recovered from our knowledge of Greek vases. In one of the primitive graves laid bare by Signor Boni in the Forum was found a small vase of the proto-Corinthian class, the value of which could not be over-estimated in determining the stratification of a site which was the centre of Rome, itself for seventeen centuries the centre of the civilized world. Reference was next made to the slowness of the publication of the results of the French excavations at Delphi, which had lately provoked two German archeologists, Drs. Pompon and Bulle, to issue in the Athenian *Mittheilungen* searching papers on the geography and monuments of the sacred enclosure. The staff of the French School were no doubt busy with the renewed excavations at Delos, which promised in their way to be almost as important as those at Delphi, for the whole plan was being recovered of a Greek city of commerce, with its wharves, storehouses,

and spacious private dwellings, as well as its sacred buildings. Here, as at Delphi, the inscriptions were very numerous and most important. Among recent books were mentioned with commendation Mr. F. M. Cornford's 'Thucydides Mythistoricus,' Freeman's 'Schools of Hellas,' Prof. Tucker's 'Life in Ancient Athens,' the enlarged reissue of Prof. Mahaffy's genial and delightful account of 'The Progress of Hellenism,' and Mrs. Strong's book on Roman art. The excavations of Drs. Grenfell and Hunt at Oxyrhynchus were now at an end, and congratulations were offered to these scholars, who had added so greatly to the knowledge of the earliest literary manuscripts of Greece and of the history of Ptolemaic Egypt. Perhaps the most important finds in sculpture during the year were of two archaic figures from Samos, of the same heavy Ionian style as the seated figures from Branchidae in the British Museum. One of these figures represented Æaces, father of Polyclates, and thus made it possible to push back the beginnings of Ionian sculpture to a somewhat earlier date. At the other end of the history of Greek art, the researches of Danish archeologists in Rhodes had, it was hoped, finally fixed the date of the 'Laocoön' as the middle of the first century B.C. Of recent books on sculpture perhaps the most useful to students was Dr. von Mach's series of 500 photographic plates. The recent publication by Messrs. Waage and Tod of the Catalogue of the Museum at Sparta would probably be followed next year by that of the Capitoline Museum in Rome, undertaken, as already mentioned, by members of the British School there. Such catalogues were not only of value for research, but their compilation was the best possible training for students. Prof. Gardner next spoke of the great series of plates of Greek vases which was being published by Furtwängler and Reichhold, and the similar series of reproductions of Pompeian and other frescoes by which Dr. Hermann was assisting the student of ancient mural painting. Mr. H. B. Walters's new book on the 'History of Ancient Pottery' had for the first time provided an adequate handbook for students. No side of Hellenic life had occupied more of the attention of English scholars in recent years than Hellenic religion, and, besides the previous works of Prof. Ridgeway, Miss Harrison, Dr. Caird, Prof. Lewis Campbell, and Dr. Farnell, Dr. J. G. Frazer had recently published a volume on 'Attis, Adonis, and Osiris,' and two more volumes had appeared of Dr. Farnell's great work on the 'Cults of Greek States.' It would be a useful task for some member of the Society to bring together all the various sides of Greek religion, and give a complete account of its main features. In conclusion, Prof. Gardner alluded to the vigorous co-operation now offered to the Society by the Classical Association; to the project for a great Thesaurus of the Greek language, which had been somewhat advanced at the recent International Meeting of Academies in Vienna; to the International Congress of the History of Religions which would be held in Oxford in 1908; to the Olympic Games, also to be held in England next year; to the hope of support from the Carnegie Institution at Washington for exploration and research in Asia Minor and Syria; to the need for supporting the excavations at Sparta; and finally to the splendid prospect open to all lovers of Greek art if Prof. Waldstein's project for the excavation of Herculaneum were indeed to be carried out, as it was now hoped might be the case.

The Report was unanimously adopted. The officers and members of Council were duly elected; and the proceedings closed with the usual vote of thanks to the auditors moved by Dr. Sandys, and seconded by Prof. Waldstein, who spoke hopefully of the outlook for the proposed excavation of Herculaneum.

CHALLENGER.—June 26.—Sir John Murray in the chair.—Dr. Calman exhibited and made remarks upon some plates of tropical Cumacea, followed by a discussion on the comparative rates of growth of the fauna in warm and cold seas. The Secretary reported on the commencement of the Society's 'Bibliography of Marine Zoology, 1846-1900,' of which Mr. L. A. Borradaile had been appointed Editor; this bibliography will enable a worker to find readily the special papers on any area or of any group in which he is

interested. A general discussion followed upon the areas which should be adopted for subdividing the cards.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—June 26.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Messrs. H. R. Garbutt, G. Ing, and F. H. Oates were elected Members.—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson read a paper on 'The English Silver Coins of James I.' He classified his subject into three periods, namely, first, the EXVRGAT type, so called from the commencement of its reverse legend, 1603-4; second, the OVÆ DEVS, similarly named from the familiar motto "Quæ Deus conjunxit nemo separat," adapted by James to commemorate the union of the crowns of England and Scotland, 1604-1619; and the third, a continuation of this type under William Holle as chief engraver to the Mint, 1619 to the date of the King's death in 1625. A special feature of the monograph was Col. Morrieson's elucidation of a difficulty which has always puzzled numismatic students. Most of the money is undated, and to determine the year of issue of a particular piece and its place in chronological order, the usual course would be to refer to the mint mark and check it with the records of the Mint, but in this reign several of the mint-marks were used more than once, and therefore the actual date of the coins bearing them has remained uncertain. By a system of subdividing the whole coinage of the reign into a sequence of variations in the workmanship of the dies, particularly in relation to the bust, titles, and punctuation, Col. Morrieson has been enabled to solve the problem and assign each doubtful coin to its true year.—Amongst the coins exhibited were an unpublished 3*z.* of Allectus, reading on the reverse FELICITAS SEC, with the London mint-mark in the exergue, by the President; a quarter-stater of Cunobeline, Evans, ix. 13-14, but reading CVNA, found at Kettering; a British stater reading EP above the horse, found at Tonbridge, a silver piece with EPA in a similar position, by Mr. W. C. Wells; a noble of Richard II. bearing two pellets in the first quarter of the royal shield and other variations, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence; and a variety of the Edinburgh groat of James III., by Mr. H. W. Taffs.—Presentations to the library were received from the President and Mr. A. H. Baldwin.

Science Gossip.

THE death is announced, at the age of eighty-two, of Sir William Tennant Gairdner, K.C.B., LL.D., M.D., at Colinton, near Edinburgh, on Friday of last week. The son of Dr. John Gairdner, one of the professors of the Royal College of Surgeons, he was born in Edinburgh in 1824, and graduated M.D. in 1845. He held appointments in connexion with the Infirmary and Academical School before his appointment to the Chair of Medicine in Glasgow University in 1862, from which he retired in 1900. His works include 'Public Health in Relation to Air and Water,' 'Clerical Medicine,' and 'The Physician as Naturalist.' He was the first to organize a Health Department in Glasgow, and in 1863 was appointed the first Medical Officer of Health, and his work was of the most valuable kind.

A REPORT ON SIGHT TESTS USED IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE has just been published as a Parliamentary Paper (price 3*½*d.). Fishermen, in order to become skipper or second hand, have now to pass the same tests as masters or mates of ships, and a large number are rejected as "green blind" or "red blind." One would suppose that sight tests are more needed in foreign navies than among our own fishermen, as the Hull fishers recognized the Russian fleet, while the latter took our men for armed Japanese.

THE well-known nerve-doctor Emanuel Mendel, whose death in his sixty-eighth year is announced from Berlin, was Professor of Psychiatry at the University of

that town, and author of a number of valuable works—among them 'Die Geisteskranken in dem Entwurf des Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuches für das Deutsche Reich,' 'Progressive Paralyse der Irren,' 'Die Manie,' &c.—and many articles in encyclopedias. He had also edited the *Neurologische Zentralblatt*, of which he was the founder.

MESSRS. DUNOD & PINAT, of Paris, issue this week a French, German, English, and Italian 'Dictionnaire et Vocabulaire de l'Automobile,' to which is added a 'Manuel pratique de Tourisme international'—on the whole, a useful handbook for motorists.

THE earth was in aphelion yesterday afternoon, the 5th inst. The moon will be new at 3h. 17m. (Greenwich time) on the afternoon of the 10th, and full at 4h. 30m. on the morning of the 25th. An annular eclipse of the sun will take place on the 10th, the central line of which will cross South America from Peru to Brazil; but no part of the phenomenon will be visible in Europe. There will also be a partial eclipse of the moon on the morning of the 25th, which will be best seen in America. At the middle of the eclipse (4h. 22m., about 8m. after sunrise) 0·6 of the moon's diameter will be obscured, but she will set at Greenwich 12m. before that time. The planet Mercury is now visible in the evening, situated in the constellation Cancer, but he will be at inferior conjunction with the sun on the 25th. Venus is still visible in the morning, moving during the month from Taurus into Gemini, and passing due south of Castor and Pollux in the last week. Mars is in opposition to the sun on the 6th, and visible all night (but low in the heavens on account of his great southern declination) in the constellation Sagittarius. Jupiter is in conjunction with the sun on the 16th. Saturn is in Pisces, due south at 4 o'clock in the morning on the 22nd; he will be in conjunction with the moon about an hour before midnight on the 28th.

DANIEL'S COMET (*d*, 1907) is now twice as bright as at the time of discovery, and of about the eighth magnitude. According to Dr. Strömgren's ephemeris, it will next week move from near μ to near ν Piscium, so that it rises before midnight.

THE epoch of solar-spot activity has been unusually protracted. A large group, visible for a time to the naked eye, appeared on the eastern limb on the 13th ult., and, when measured afterwards by Mr. Maunder, was found to be 120,000 miles (or nearly one-seventh the apparent diameter of the sun) in length. Mr. Elgie, of Leeds, saw it approaching the western limb on the 26th; and if it has escaped dispersion, it should now be appearing again on the eastern.

THE volume of the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1909 has recently been received. It is edited, as for many years past, by M. Leewy, Director of the Paris Observatory, and the data and tables employed are the same as for 1908. Elements of the orbits of the large planets and their satellites, and of the periodical comets are given at the beginning; and an extensive list of latitudes and longitudes (the latter reckoned from the meridian of Paris) at the end.

THE eighth volume of the *Astronomischer Jahresbericht*, which was founded by the late Prof. Wislicenus in 1900, and has been continued since his death by Prof. Berberich, has appeared with the usual promptitude, and gives a classified list, with brief description, of astronomical books and articles published in 1906. The total number of these is 1,961.

FINE ARTS

ROMAN BATH.

SOME years back an interesting discussion as to the Roman name of Bath (Aqua Sulis) appeared in your columns. May I now be favoured with a corner to preserve one of its principal buildings from oblivion?

During the restoration of the Abbey (1865) the late Mr. Irvine had the foundations of the north-west turret under examination, and noted various interesting particulars. Three feet beneath the present pavement, that of Bishop King's time (1499) was seen, dark burial earth following; next "a walk of gravel," 7 ft. from the surface; then a four-feet thickness of Roman masonry, laid upon the firm clay at a depth of 12 ft.

The surface of the clay sloped southward, so in 1893, when an excavation was made in that direction, the Roman masonry, where cut away at the margin nearest the former excavation, was 7*½* ft. deep. The southwest corner of this platform masonry uncovered was about 40 ft. square, and at its southern margin would have been several feet deeper than this, had not its upper surface been removed in past times, in the course of excavating graves around the Abbey, and for later buildings. The surface of this masonry was 8 ft. above the earliest floor of the Forum, which was 40 ft. to the west. Here a colonnade served as the boundary of the Forum; two of its moulded bases, with portions of the columns, still remained in situ, abutting on it being a semicircular stone gutter, from which a gravelled forecourt sloped upward toward the western margin of the masonry. A flight of steps would then have afforded access to the floor 8 ft. above. Between the northern part of the gravelled forecourt observed by Mr. Irvine, and the southern part uncovered in 1893, there would probably have been a broad pavement extending from the Forum to the steps. As in the masonry seen in 1865, so in that of 1893 there were two unexcavated spaces, the one square, the other oblong, indicating respectively the interior space of one of the chambers above it, and the portico at the end. Though the 'Victoria History' expresses doubts as to the existence of a Forum, a considerable space of its earliest floor—of thick slabs of colite—and a later floor of Pennant stone have been uncovered and measured. Its southern façade was formed by the baths and the Portico of the Springs; the western in great part by the Temple of Minerva, and possibly a smaller temple; the north side probably consisted of shops, the Cheping of Saxon days, the Chepe, Cheap Street of to-day. The building that was erected upon this platform masonry formed the eastern façade; and from the data mentioned, and the moulded bases and parts of columns, and its entablature, met with in the vicinity, it is seen to be of the character of a basilica.

This, the court of justice, possessing law courts, served also as the Exchange, and was almost invariably connected with the Forum, the most frequented open space of the city; so that, from the character of the building and the position it occupied, it may be regarded as the Basilica of Aqua Sulis. The steps by which to descend from its western portico to the level of the Forum 8 ft. below have been alluded to, and there is great probability of their recognition. In the eleventh century the king (William Rufus) conveyed the whole

city—then a royal possession—to Bishop John de Villula. The Rev. Stokes Shaw, in discoursing upon a deed of that period, stated with regard to the grant of the Abbey that he (J. de V.) made a "much fairer church" (quoting Leland), showing that it took the place of a pre-existing church.

At Brixworth the Roman basilica serves the purpose of a church at the present time; it is therefore reasonable to assume that this Roman building at Bath was the Saxon church in which King Edgar was crowned, A.D. 973, continuing in use until displaced by the "much fairer church" of John de Villula. It has lately been ascertained that his palace occupied the space immediately east of the Roman reservoir around the hot springs, and that a great part of its north front would have been closely blocked by the Basilica. This, if it did not cause the removal, would supply a reason for the new church being set back 60 to 70 ft., as it is found to have been. The city surface, which at the erection of the Roman building was 8 ft. below its floor, had become level with it by Norman times; the flooring therefore might have remained as a pavement in advance of the west door of the new building. This is the more probable as in Mr. Irvine's drawing the bottom of its four steps is shown at that level, as though resting upon this pavement. The rise of the city surface would have gradually buried the steps that afforded access to the Roman building, and they appear to have been removed, and used by Villula in forming the King's Bath, a portion of which remains. A Roman wall forms its south side, and to this three others were added, making a rectangular area. It remained fairly intact until late in the eighteenth century, previous to which (A.D. 1724) Stukeley described it as an "oblong square. At every corner are the steps to descend into it." These steps in part remain, and were met with in 1879. They consisted of stones 2 ft. wide, 9 in. thick, and of various lengths to make up the width of the stairways. On close examination it was seen that these steps—fixed in Villula's time—had been very considerably worn in some earlier building, and that this worn side had been placed underneath when used at the King's Bath. In the earlier use the "tread" of the steps was 1 ft. 2½ in., the "riser" 9 in.; but such had been the wear they had undergone that the upper surface was worn down 2½ in., the once square nose being rounded to a quadrant having a radius of 2½ in., whilst the back portion of the tread was ground into a hollow. The size of these steps bespeaks a large building; their great wear that it was a building largely used, and this would apply to the Basilica, whose ten long steps would provide the greater part of the large quantity required at the King's Bath. Their identification may be further narrowed by elimination.

Of the three large Roman buildings adjacent, the baths were entered almost from the street level; the Portico of the Springs has its steps still in position; so also with the Temple until the eighteenth century—besides, they were smaller in size.

These particulars afford solid links of evidence extending from Roman, through Saxon and Norman days down to the present, yet the work was described to Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London as "prostrate masonry." Disagreeing with this view, yet avoiding direct denial, those gentlemen spoke of it as "masonry of uncertain character." Lately it has been dismissed as "traces" only; but having had special opportunities for measuring and noting the work, I regard it as my duty to describe its various features.

RICHARD MANN.

CONGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS of the forty societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held at Burlington House on Wednesday, under the presidency of Lord Avebury. In seconding the adoption of the Report of the Council, Sir Edward Brabrook alluded to the loss archaeology has sustained by the death of Lord Liverpool, a constant attendant at the Congress.

The Council and Mr. Ralph Nevill, the Hon. Secretary, were re-elected; and after the formal business had been transacted, it was explained that, owing to the serious illness of Mr. Chalkley Gould, no formal report from the Earthworks Committee could be presented; Mr. Gould was, however, preparing a bibliography of publications on the subject during the past year. It was understood that much work had been accomplished in a subject that has become very attractive to archaeologists.

Dr. Laver gave a brief account of work that had been done in exploring the Red Hills in Essex. These consisted of deposits of burnt earth, generally containing fragments of late Celtic pottery. They were found along creeks and the seashore at about five feet above present high-water mark, and were surrounded by a rough moat. That they were not refuges for cattle was proved by the fact that high ground often adjoined them. They were distinct, and not part of any general settlement. Dr. Laver asked that other societies whose counties bordered on the sea should look out for similar mounds and record them. It was believed that they were to be found in Lincolnshire, Suffolk, and Kent, and probably in other counties.

Mr. G. G. T. Treherne asked if they contained stones that had been used as pot boilers, as such stones occurred in somewhat similar mounds that had been found along the borders of streams in Carmarthenshire. Dr. Laver said he had not observed anything of the sort.

Mr. A. Nutt moved that the Congress ask its component societies to assist the Folk-lore Society in the collection of all that was in print on the subject in reference to counties. Volumes had already been published dealing with Northumberland, Gloucestershire, Suffolk, Leicestershire, and Rutland, and parts of Yorkshire, and were in progress for Devonshire and other counties. The co-operation of societies would materially assist the completion of the series. Sir Edward Brabrook, as a Vice-President, and Dr. Gaster, President of the Folk-lore Society, supported the proposal. Mr. Ralph Nevill pointed out that in Devonshire the Folk-lore Section was one of the most popular; he thought that societies might with advantage bring the question before their members and ask for workers, a course which might attract new members and add to the interest of their published *Transactions*. The resolution was carried, and the Secretary was directed to call attention to the matter in the minutes that would be circulated.

The Committee for preparing a scheme for recording Churchyard Inscriptions then presented its Report and a paper of directions. The adoption was moved by Lord Balcarres, Chairman of the Committee, who stated that the Committee, while they agreed with most of the best authorities that verbatim transcripts were most to be desired, were yet anxious not to shut out those workers who might be willing to make more abbreviated records. Inscriptions were disappearing so rapidly that it was most important to secure a record of the facts as quickly

as possible. An interesting discussion ensued, and various emendations were suggested, and these the Committee undertook to consider and incorporate in the Report before it was generally circulated. Some delegates suggested that it was unnecessary to record inscriptions after 1840, as Somerset House contained accurate records; it was, however, pointed out that the great value of inscriptions on tombstones was that they gave details of family history that were not to be found in the formal registers. The Hon. Secretary stated that Garter and the College of Arms attached great importance to the matter, and had appointed Mr. Athill, Richmond Herald and Librarian to the College, to act on the Committee.

Dr. Copinger being unable to attend, a paper by him was read to the Congress. It gave an account of his method in preparing his monumental work on 'Suffolk Records,' which has brought together references to all publications of the Record Office, the MS. collections in the British Museum and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and most other sources. He strongly urged the paramount importance of the preparation of such works of reference, in order that histories of counties might be adequately treated. The Hon. Secretary, in moving that Dr. Copinger's paper be printed and circulated, said that he would have been afraid even to suggest the preparation of such a work, as it seemed beyond hope; however, Dr. Copinger's five volumes were on the table, and showed that one man could accomplish the task. The list of authorities was important by itself, and he thought that it was not beyond possibility that workers might be found for other counties. Even if a volume could be published containing the entries in the Record Office, it would be of value, and other volumes might succeed, and eventually be incorporated. On the proposal of the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Prince Victor Duleeph Singh, a Vice-President of the Suffolk Institute, it was unanimously agreed that the thanks of the Congress be given to Dr. Copinger, and that he should be asked to allow the paper to be printed; and on the proposal of Dr. Phillimore it was agreed that the list of authorities in the preface to 'Suffolk Records' be added.

An account was given of the replies received to a paper sent out to secretaries asking for information as to the calendars published by societies on various subjects, such as Church Bells and Plate, Feet of Fines, Inq. post Mortem, &c. On the motion of Mr. Fry, a Committee was appointed, with power to add to its number, to take steps to make, through various sub-committees, bibliographies of such calendars and archaeological records, and to arrange for publishing them and keeping them up to date. A proposal to publish a third list of printed Parish Registers was referred to this Committee.

SALES.

At Messrs. Christie's on the 28th ult. the following were sold: Drawings: E. Detaille, The Aide-de-Camp, 54*l.* Tom Lloyd, Ferry-Boat Ahoy, 79*l.*; Mid-Stream, 68*l.* H. Moore, Off the Coast of Cornwall, 73*l.* C. Robertson, The Khan Asad Pasha, Damascus, 96*l.* Birket Foster, Peggy's Cottage, Witley, 126*l.* W. Maris, Cattle in a Meadow, 325*l.* Arthur Melville, A Khan, Bagdad, 52*l.* Burne-Jones, Angel Laudantes, 126*l.* Pictures: P. Graham, A Mountain Side, with Highland cattle, 399*l.*; The Haven of Rest, 294*l.* J. J. Shannon, Madge, 136*l.* Constable, The Vale of Health, Hampstead, 283*l.* E. Verboekhoven, Ewe, Lamb, and Goat, in a Highland landscape, 107*l.*; Ewes and Lambs, 115*l.* O. Achenbach, At Naples, 336*l.* J. C. Hook, The Prawn-Catchers,

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Days, 178^{l.}; Evensong, 546^{l.}; The Ramparts of
God's House, 105^{l.}; Elaine, 120^{l.}; "Thy Music,
faithfully falling, dies away," 168^{l.}

The same firm sold on the 1st and 2nd inst. the following drawings: D. Cox, Figures on a Common (1834), 52^{l.} P. de Wint, Lancaster, 68^{l.} S. Prout, The Market-Place, Nuremberg, 63^{l.} A picture by Guyp, A View near the Coast, with figures and animals fetched 546^{l.} Engravings after Lawrence: Lady Grey and Children, by S. Cousins, 92^{l.}; Lady Peel, by the same, 87^{l.}; Miss Julia Peel, by the same, 75^{l.}; Miss Farren, Countess of Derby, by F. Bartolozzi, 609^{l.} After Peters: Sophia, by J. Hogg, 70^{l.}

Fine-Art Gossip.

WE congratulate Prof. von Herkomer and Mr. W. Q. Orchardson on their knightships. Both are very well known in the world of art.

MR. JAMES WARD has been appointed to the long-vacant post of Head Master to the Dublin Metropolitan School of Art. Mr. Ward, who is the author of several well-known textbooks on ornament, assisted Lord Leighton and Sir E. J. Poynter in the execution of large fresco decorations—particularly in the painting of the mural frescoes 'The Arts of Peace' and 'The Arts of War' in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Mr. Ward has for some years been Head Master of the Macclesfield School of Art.

IT does not seem to be generally known that a memorial of the close connexion of Whistler with London, and especially with Chelsea, is to be erected near the house where he died. The site, on Cheyne Walk, opposite the old church and close to the river, is well chosen, and the memorial will be a symbolical figure by M. Rodin. A meeting to appeal for further funds will be held at the house of Mr. Horniman, M.P., 13, Chelsea Embankment, next Tuesday. The Hon. Secretaries, who will be glad to receive subscriptions, are Mr. J. Pennell, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand; Mr. W. Heinemann, 21, Bedford Street, Strand; and for Chelsea, Miss Bertha Newcombe, 1, Cheyne Walk, S.W.

THE death, at the age of sixty-nine, is announced from Vienna of the distinguished sculptor K. Castenoble. Many of the marble statues in the Viennese Arsenal are by his hands, besides a number of genre groups and portrait busts.

THE LIVERPOOL EXPEDITION, which started in May to explore among the Hittite monuments of Asia Minor, reached Adana on June 17th, having crossed the Taurus Mountains from Nigde by the Cilician Gates. Copies of photographs were obtained of two new Hittite inscriptions in the neighbourhood of Caesarea; and a great sculpture of an eagle standing upon three lions was discovered on the right bank of the Halys, overlooking a rocky gorge. The expedition proceeded on the 19th for the vicinity of Marash.

FINE-ART EXHIBITIONS, &c.

SAT. (July 6). Mr. Roger Fry's and Mr. Neville Lytton's Paintings and Drawings, Alpine Club.
— Mr. Ferdinand Gueldry's Boating Subjects, River, Lake, and Sea. Messrs. Roberson's Gallery.
— Mr. Frank Brangwyn's Paintings and Charcoal Drawings, Messrs. Osach's Gallery.
— Senator Arthur Frat's Pictures, Bruton Galleries.
MON. Antiquities from the Eleventh-Dynasty Temple at Deir el Bahari. Private View, King's College, Strand.
TUES. Mr. F. Maitland's Paintings, Private View, Mr. Paterson's Gallery.

THE ATHENÆUM

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

BECHSTEIN HALL.—Joachim Committee Concerts.

A "HAYDN" programme was given at the seventh and last of the Joachim Committee Concerts on the 1st inst. in commemoration of the 175th anniversary of the composer's birth on April 1st, 1732. The celebration of that event came at an opportune moment; for the present generation is not fond of Haydn's music, or at any rate knows very little of it. But if at the present day he is neglected, how was it in 1832, the centenary of his birth? At the Ancient Concerts, on April 4th, only a portion of the first 'Act' of 'The Creation' was performed, and the following week the 'Surprise' Symphony; at the Philharmonic Concert of April 9th the symphony 'Letter R' was given; while at the Albion Tavern the event was celebrated by a dinner, followed by some of his music, notably "the favourite Symphony in G, arranged as a pianoforte duet, by a talented young lady, an amateur." We cannot find any trace of an important celebration. The musical critic of *The Athenæum* on April 14th, 1832, referring incidentally to Haydn, adds "by moderns considered ancient"!

Last Monday four of his quartets were presented by MM. Halir, Klingler, Wirth, and Hausmann. They began with the one in F major (Op. 77, No. 2), virtually Haydn's last. All four movements are interesting, but the Minuet, together with the Trio, might well be signed Beethoven. The next work was the early Quartet in F minor (Op. 20, No. 5), the first movement of which is uncommonly serious. A third was Op. 54, No. 2. In the Vivace the sudden change from the key of C to that of A flat—a transition which again reminds one of Beethoven—was described by a contemporary critic as an "aesthetic fault." As fourth and last came the one in C, Op. 64, No. 4. The rendering of these works was most praiseworthy. In these days of big orchestras and noise it was refreshing to listen to music which, though outwardly simple, bears the hall-mark of genius.

A Sonata Recital was originally planned to be given by Dr. Joachim and Mr. Leonard Borwick; but as the veteran violinist was unable to come, a Brahms Concert was substituted on Wednesday evening, with Messrs. Halir, Hausmann, and Borwick as interpreters. The Trio in C (Op. 87) is not one of the composer's most inspired works; nevertheless, the Andante and Scherzo are attractive, and they were played with admirable ensemble and refinement. The Concerto in A minor for violin and 'cello, Op. 102, may have fine moments, but much of it appears to us dull. We must, however, add that, although Mr. Borwick played the pianoforte accompaniment extremely well, it was unwise to present the work in such a form. If the transcription was made by Brahms himself, he probably intended it

for private use. Messrs. Halir and Hausmann rendered their respective parts with rare skill. The programme ended with the revised version of the Trio in B major (Op. 8).

Musical Gossip.

MADAME CLARA BUTT and Mr. Kennerley Rumford gave a successful farewell concert at the Albert Hall last Saturday, previous to their departure for a prolonged tour in Australia.

The concert at the Albert Hall on Sunday was the last at which the Queen's Hall Orchestra will play this season. Since August 18th last year, the date of the first Promenade Concert, that orchestra has taken part—and, with one or two exceptions, under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood—in no fewer than 125 concerts: 60 Promenade, 15 Symphony, 30 on Sundays at the Albert Hall and Queen's Hall, 6 given by soloists, and 5 in the provinces.

INTENDING subscribers to the Leeds Festival must send in their applications for the first seat preference tickets not later than Saturday next. For all other tickets, seats can be selected in the order of application after the ballot for "Serial" admissions.

The fourth volume of 'Euterpe,' the publication of the Orianne Madrigal Society, edited by Mr. C. Kennedy Scott, contains eight songs from Philip Rosseter's 'Book of Ayres,' 1601, settings of lyrics by Campion.

A MOODY-MANNERS season of about eight weeks begins at the Lyric Theatre on Monday, the 15th inst.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
TUES.	Mr. H. H. Fellowes's Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.
WED.	Miss Macmillan's Violin Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Miss Oscar Mara's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Miss Fanny Davies's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
SAT.	Mr. Arnold Trowell's Cello Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SUN.	Grand Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
	Mr. Magnus Laing's Pianoforte Recital, 2, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

IBSEN'S PLAYS.

The Collected Works of Henrik Ibsen. Vol. X. *Hedda Gabler and The Master-BUILDER.* (Heinemann.)—To-day perhaps we stand too near to Henrik Ibsen to be able to estimate aright his position in the history of European thought and European drama. Moreover, such playgoers among us as are of moderately mature age have emerged but too recently from the storm and conflict in which the earlier performances of Ibsen's plays were involved, not to be willing enough to let the name of the great Norwegian fall temporarily into oblivion along with the controversies during which even that name itself did not escape perversions. Faced with some young zealot who has just discovered Ibsen and wants our opinion of the god of his idolatry, we are but too apt to tell him that we have outlived his phase of enthusiasm, and that we have absorbed Ibsen as our fathers absorbed Carlyle, that he is part of the very tissue of our mind, and that his main importance in nineteenth-century literature was the general influence he exercised—a destructive influence. When we are forced into more explicit statement, we begin to talk, perhaps, of the author of 'Ghosts' and 'A Doll's House' as an iconoclast, a smasher of the social and moral shams of his age, a revolutionary who ventilated the theatre with draughts of fresh air and free thought, a dramatic reformer who invented a newer and more natural technique for the stage.

Whereupon possibly we conclude our impatient comments by suggesting cynically that the technique of Ibsen has already become a little old-fashioned; that the conventions with which he replaced those that he destroyed—such, for example, as those of the revolt of woman, the triangular situation of sex, and the jealousy of the old and the young—have already been in their turn stereotyped; and that finally Ibsen's philosophy of life, in so far as it may be said to exist at all, is reckless, undisciplined individualism, leading to anarchy or—nowhere.

There is the accent of truth in these contentions, but they do not cover all the ground, as a study of the new and collected edition of Ibsen's works, edited and prefaced with loving pains by Mr. William Archer, will make abundantly clear. A mere glance at the mass of literature which came from Ibsen's pen should be sufficient to remind us that the debt we owe to him is something more than a clearing of our mental vision, an emancipation from the thralldom of convention, or even a better understanding of modern woman and her aspirations. For the list of Ibsen's achievements, when we leave out of account the stirring saga plays which belong to his first period of romantic and patriotic enthusiasm, includes his two great dramatic poems, 'Brand' and 'Peer Gynt.' The former, though it is disfigured by Ibsen's besetting sin of vague symbolism, has an austere majesty of its own which even the opponents of the poet have always recognized, while its companion and even more brilliant work presents a riot of fantasy that is bewildering in its seemingly inexhaustible profusion. No reader, again, of Ibsen could spare the last act of 'A Doll's House,' or, despite its exaggerated insistence on the doctrine of heredity, the whole bald tragedy of 'Ghosts': these have left an ineffaceable impression on European thought. Nor should we forget that piteous closing scene of 'Little Eyolf,' in which the Ibsen of full growth allowed for once human characters of his creation to be reconciled to the ironies of life. Then, too, we are indebted to him for three memorable feminine types, women somewhat abnormal because in revolt, women that a happier generation will doubtless marvel at for their unsocial qualities, yet true reflections of the sex of their century—Rebecca West, ruthless in the satisfaction of her love, but obedient to the higher call when she recognizes its beauty; Hedda Gabler, an anarchist among women, corruptly sensual, neurasthenic, irresponsible in her delight in causing mischief; and Hilda Wangel, clear-eyed, cruel, exacting, idealistic, with all the sharp-sightedness, the ruthlessness, and the uncompromising attitude of youth. Finally, not to mention that pregnant dialogue of Ibsen's, which has taught even our best novelists how possible it is to use the spoken word as a sort of shorthand for the underlying thought or emotion, there are the many phrases of his which have passed into the currency of the languages of Europe—vivid, epigrammatic, sometimes poetical phrases, such as Nora Helmer's "I had been living here these eight years with a strange man," Solness's "younger generation knocking at the door," Hedda Gabler's "vine-leaves in his hair," Hilda Wangel's "harps in the air," and many another.

Yet it would be idle to deny that Ibsen disappoints the playgoer or reader who goes to him for light on the problems with which the playwright deals. Ibsen's bias was destructive, not constructive; he was a critic and observer of life, not its interpreter. The two plays which form the tenth volume of Mr. Archer's collected

edition admirably illustrate this point. 'Hedda Gabler' is the portrait of a woman and nothing more—a strange woman who has something of Iago's impish delight in setting on foot a drama of real life, yet none of Iago's courage. But, beyond this analysis of a heartless and reckless neurotic subject, 'Hedda Gabler' fails to go; Ibsen does not even criticize or convey criticism of his heroine; his art is in this instance purely objective. 'The Master-BUILDER' is a drama in another category. Mr. Archer assures us that it has "no model and no parallel"; that it shows no slightest vestige of outside influence, and is, indeed, "Ibsen, and nothing but Ibsen." In point of fact it is the rock of offence on which all save the most resolute admirers of the playwright have stumbled, and against which they have made protest. The idea of the drama, the fear of the younger generation entertained by the elder, is one of the most striking exploited in the whole Ibsen series, and it is set out with thoroughgoing clearness. No more picturesque contrast between the elder generation of "sickly" conscience and the younger of "robust" conscience could be desired than is afforded by Halvard Solness, master-builder, and Hilda Wangel, the girl of surprises, whose affections the architect has won by a chance encounter in her youth. The unsatisfactoriness of the play begins as soon as the author drifts into symbolism. The reader can understand as references to Ibsen's progress in dramaturgy Solness's resolve to abandon the building of churches for that of homes for the people—that is, the dramatist's abandonment of poetic for social drama. He may even grant the possibility of Mrs. Solness's greater grief over the loss of her "nine lovely dolls" than over the death of her two baby children and seek for no allegorical interpretation. He may follow the dialogue—growing more and more obscure—of Hilda and Solness up to a certain point. But there is sure to be a point—probably it will be that at which the pair talk of building "castles in the air"—at which his patience will cease. It is this baffling symbolism, leading nowhere save perhaps to some mysterious height on which one or more of the characters meet a sudden death—that, and the eccentricity akin to madness of the characters—which make the later dramas of Ibsen at once so dismal and irritating. Waging an eternal quarrel with society, having no key to the secret of life, Ibsen appeared to see no issue for this world's complications except death.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—R. A. N.—M. B.—C. E. W.—W. J. H.—H. R.—Received.
T. A. J.—Not suitable for us.

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